ADMINISTRATION REPORT, MADRAS.

1910-1911.

00134048

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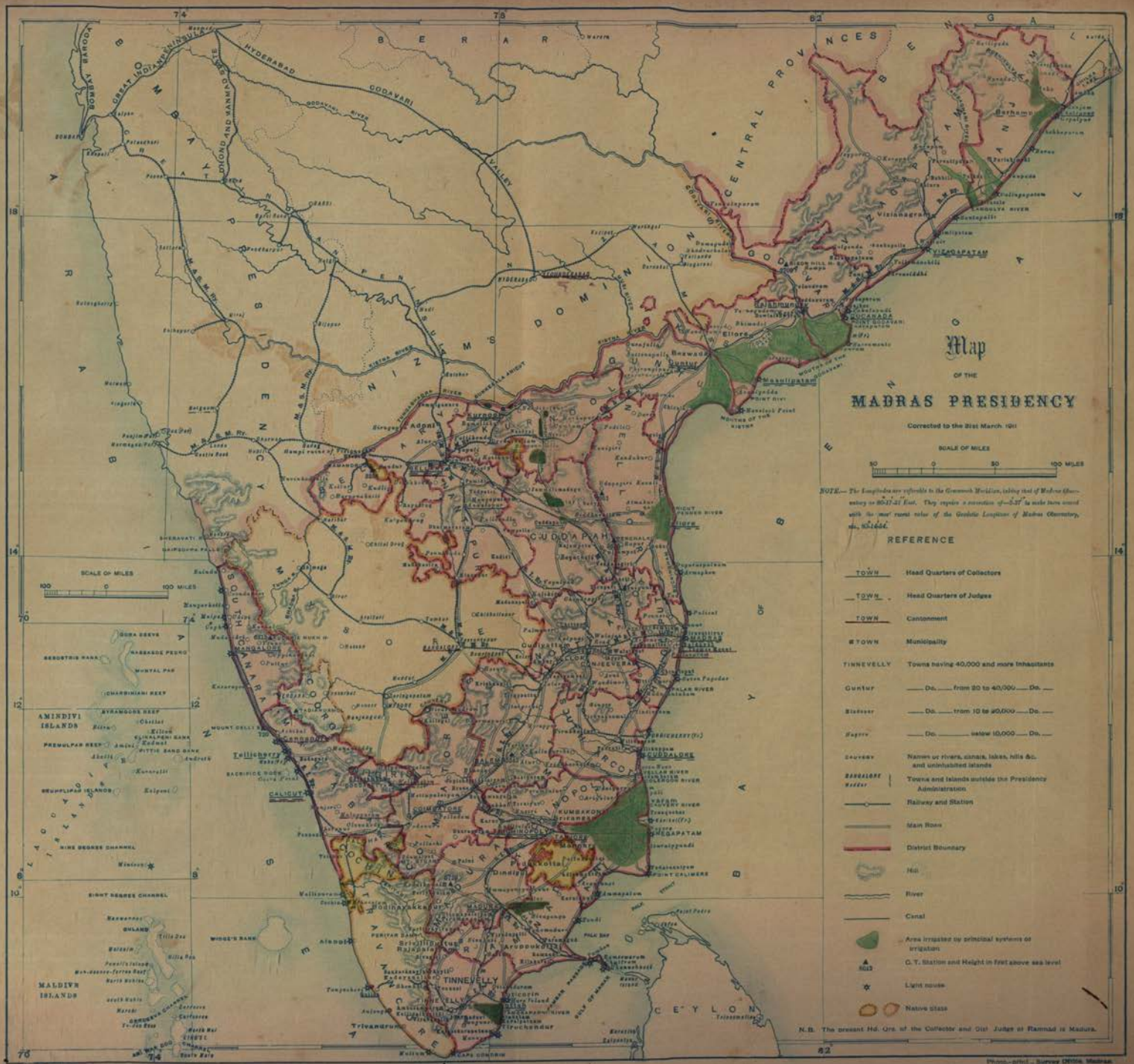
Map
OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Corrected to the 31st March 1911
SCALE OF MILES
50 0 50 100 MILES
NOTE.— The Longitudes are referable to the Greenwich Meridian, taking that of Madras Observatory as 80-17-21 East. They require a correction of —5.21" to make them exact with the most recent value of the Geodetic Longitude of Madras Observatory, viz., 80-16-51.
REFERENCE
TOWN Head Quarters of Collectors
TOWN Head Quarters of Judges
TOWN Cantonment
TOWN Municipality
TINNEVELLY Towns having 40,000 and more Inhabitants
Guntur Do. from 20 to 40,000 Do.
Bladaur Do. from 10 to 20,000 Do.
Do. below 10,000 Do.
Railway and Station
Main Roads
District Boundary
Hill
River
Canal
Area irrigated by principal systems of irrigation
Light house
Native Huts
N.B. The present Hd. Qrs. of the Collector and Dist. Judge at Ramnad is Madura.
SCALE OF MILES
100 0 100 MILES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
CEYLON
AMINDIVI ISLANDS
LACCADIVE ISLANDS
MALDIVE ISLANDS
CENTRAL PROVINCES
BERAR
HYDERABAD
MYSORE
COORG
COCHIN
TRAVANCORE
GODAVARI
KISTNA
PENNAR
PALAR
CAUVERY
VAIGAI
TAMBRAPARNI
VIZAGAPATAM
MADRAS
CUDDAPAH
NELLORE
SALEM
COIMBATORE
MADURA
TINNEVELLY
CALICUT
PONDICHERRY
CUDDALORE
TRICHINOPOLY
TANJORE
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ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1910-1911.

134048

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INTRODUCTION.

THE report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for 1910–1911 follows the same lines as the report of the previous year. At the head of each article in Part II the period to which it relates has been stated, and wherever the information given in Part I does not relate to the official year 1910–1911, the fact has been noted in the margin. The references in italics in the margin of Part I are to the corresponding portions of Part II.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

General.

1. The administrative year 1910–1911 was one of considerable agricultural prosperity, the south-west monsoon being exceptionally good. Prices still ruled comparatively high, but 'scarcity rate' was touched in no district and 'warning rate' only in a very few. There was an increase of more than a million acres in the area cropped and a very large decrease in the value of food-grains imported from other provinces. The co-operative movement made marked headway and increasing practical success attended the activities of the Agricultural Department. The Presidency was politically tranquil. The gross revenue of the Presidency exceeded that of the previous year by nearly forty-nine lakhs, the surplus of the year almost reaching nine crores. The aggregate sea-borne trade of the Presidency advanced two per cent. on the record figure of the preceding year, and the increase would have been still greater but for a set-back of six per cent. in the coasting trade due to improved harvests.

Personnel of the Administration.

2. During the year 1910–1911 His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., continued to hold the office of Governor. The Hon'ble Maharaja Sri Rao Sir V. S. Ranga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Bobbili, Member of Council, resigned his office with effect from the 17th January 1911, and the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatarama Krishnaswami Aiyar was appointed Member of Council from that date.

His Excellency the Governor's Tours.

3. His Excellency made two tours during the year. In the course of the first, which began on the 20th October 1910, and included an unofficial tour in the Mysore State, where His Excellency was the guest of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, His Excellency visited the districts of Bellary and Anantapur and the Hyderabad State. After visiting Mysore city, various places of archæological interest in the Mysore State and the Gersoppa Falls, His Excellency proceeded to Kamalapuram in the Bellary district and visited the ruins of Vijayanagar at Hampi. His Excellency next proceeded by motor car to Bellary, where he received and replied to addresses from the Municipal Councils of Bellary and Adóni and the District Board of Bellary and visited various public and private institutions and places of interest. From Bellary His Excellency proceeded to Anantapur, where he received and replied to addresses from the Municipal Council and the District Board of Anantapur and visited the Municipal hospital and the Munro Hall. His Excellency then visited Hyderabad, where he was the guest of His Highness the late Nizam, and returned to Madras on November 16th, 1910. During his second tour, which lasted from the 6th to the 9th February 1911, His Excellency visited Cuddalore and Chidambaram in the South Arcot district. At Cuddalore His Excellency received and replied to addresses from the Cuddalore, and Tiruvannámalai Municipal Councils, the District Board and the people of

South Arcot; he received a deputation of the Muhammadans of Cuddalore inspected the District Jail, Municipal Hospital and the Women and Children's Dispensary, and visited the sugarcane farms at Karamanikuppam, Melpattambakkam and Nellikuppam. At Chidambaram His Excellency received and replied to the Chidambaram Municipal address, laid the foundation-stone of the Chidambaram water-works and visited Sri Nataraja's temple and Sri Govindarajaswami temple, where the Dikshadars and the committee of the latter temple presented addresses.

Travancore. (M.E. 1085.) *Part II, paras. 10 to 34.*

4. In December 1909 His Highness the Maharaja proceeded to Madras to meet His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The sixth session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly was held in January 1910 and sat for five days.

Administration of the Land.

5. The introduction of the new settlement rates and the levy of a new irrigation cess raised the current demand by more than Rs. 3½ lakhs and there was an arrear balance at the end of the year of Rs. 1½ lakhs. The number of distraints and sales both fell. Settlement work was brought to a close and considerable progress made in the maintenance of land records. The complete resurvey of the Nedumangad taluk was proposed.

Protection.

6. Four ordinary meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year. In addition to a Regulation controlling weights and measures, eight amending regulations were passed. The figures of grave crime were almost stationary, save for a marked increase in robberies: the percentage of convictions to cases charged remained the same. There was a fall in the number of cases for disposal by the Magistracy. The Civil Courts Regulation came into force during the year and swelled the files of the Munsifs by enhancing their pecuniary jurisdiction in ordinary suits and in small causes from Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 50 to Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 100, respectively. To meet the increase of work, eleven new courts were opened.

Production and Distribution.

7. The season was favourable on the whole and the price of food-grains fell slightly. A scheme for reorganising the Forest Department in all its branches was sanctioned by the Darbar. There was a slight decrease in the tonnage of vessels calling at the various ports and the want of shipping facilities at Alleppey was still felt. Expenditure on the Public Works Department rose by more than four lakhs. The railway continued to work at a loss.

Revenue and Finance.

8. There was a surplus over expenditure of more than Rs. 1½ lakhs, but owing to the writing off of abnormal losses the Darbar balance fell by more than Rs. 4 lakhs. There was a lapse of old deposits amounting to nearly Rs. 3½ lakhs.

Education.

9. Education received considerable attention, the main features in the administration of the department being the introduction of the Education Code, the abolition of fees in lower-grade elementary schools, the institution of the school leaving-certificate scheme both for the secondary and elementary courses, the issue of an Inspection Code, and the grant of sanction for the building of a Teachers' College at Trivandrum. There was a substantial increase in the number of schools and scholars.

Cochin. (M.E. 1085.) *Part II, paras. 35 to 63.*

10. His Highness the Raja visited Madras in December 1909 and exchanged visits with His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Administration of the Land.

11. The demand under the new settlement was fixed at Rs. 10,16,467, but the collection of old arrears and new assignment, raised the current demand above Rs. 11 lakhs. All cases of old disputed arrears were disposed of. The amount of loans granted to agriculturists markedly increased.

12. One regulation was passed during the year, the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, under which Town Councils were constituted at Ernakulam, Mattanchéri and Trichúr. A proclamation with the force of law was also issued with regard to the more efficient administration of Devaswoms. There was a reduction under all heads of grave crimes reported to the Police, and there was a substantial increase in the percentage of conviction to charged cases. There was an appreciable fall in the number of documents registered. The revised Registration Regulation was brought into force from the beginning of the year and the system of commissions to District Registrars was abolished. Protection.

13. The season was favourable for agriculture. The net revenue of the Forest Department and the percentage of receipts to capital outlay on the tramway both rose. Maritime trade remained stationary at the port of Malipuram. The Public Works Department paid increasing attention to roads and navigable canals. The net earnings of the railway rose from 2·8 to 3·73 per cent. on the total capital outlay. Production and Distribution.

14. Land revenue almost reached the highwater mark expected under the new settlement demand and the receipts of the Stamp Department were the highest on record. The sinking-fund was augmented by four lakhs and the net liabilities of the State reduced by more than six lakhs. The separation of Devaswom from State funds was a reform effected. Revenue and Finance.

15. A Special Educational Officer was appointed and the grant to education augmented by more than half a lakh. The number of Sirkar schools rose from 75 to 93. Education.

16. His Highness the Raja of Pudukkóttai returned to the State in December 1910, but was compelled by ill-health to leave again for Europe in the following January. **Pudukkóttai. (Fasli 1320.)** *Part II, paras. 64 to 77.*

17. The Settlement scheme for the whole State was finally sanctioned in January 1911 and the new rates were introduced into almost all the villages of one taluk. The special jamabandi for the settlement of old arrears was practically completed in two taluks. Administration of the Land.

18. Five regulations were passed by the Council during the fasli on the several subjects of survey and boundaries, census, enquiries into the conduct of public servants, the recovery of revenue arrears, and succession certificates. A reorganisation scheme was worked out for the Police. There was a large increase of offences against the Penal Code and a fall in the percentage of cases detected. There was an increase of work before Criminal Courts, but last year's high percentage of disposal was maintained. The volume of work in Civil Courts decreased. A favourable season caused a marked fall in the number of documents registered. Protection.

19. The season, though more favourable than that of fasli 1319, was disappointing, but prices ruled lower than the average of the five preceding years. The Darbar had under consideration a new Forest Regulation and hoped to begin the work of forest settlement. The expenditure of the Public Works Department increased, but was considerably below the budget estimate. Production and Distribution.

20. The total revenue of the State reached the highest figure on record. Now that the financial effects of the new settlements are known, a comprehensive policy of reorganisation has been outlined. Finance.

21. Public health was generally good and the new water-supply for the town of Pudukkóttai proved an entire success. The attendance at hospitals increased. There was a general advance in all branches of the Educational Department. Public health and education.

Banganapalle. *Part II, paras. 78 to 89.*

22. The Banganapalle State was administered by the Nawab throughout the year. The season was prosperous on the whole, though the actual receipts from land revenue fell short of the budget estimate. The total receipts excluding debt heads amounted to Rs. 2,70,379 against Rs. 2,75,399 in 1909–1910 and the expenditure fell from Rs. 2,52,700 to Rs. 2,24,594. The birth-rate per mille in the State increased from 29·16 to 30·23, but there was an increase in the death-rate from 14·96 to 23·73, the principal cause of death being fever. There was no epidemic. Education received due attention. There was an addition of 3 schools for boys and a general increase in attendance. The administration of the Municipality was fairly satisfactory. Sanitation and water-supply received attention.

Sandur. *Part II, paras. 90 to 98.*

23. There was no event of administrative importance during the year. The Raja remained throughout the year at the Court of Wards' College at Newington. The rainfall was much above the average of the last five years and the prices of food-grains fell. The wages of labourers were good. There was an increase in revenue as compared with the previous year, mainly due to the payment of the dead-rent of the previous year, which had been held in abeyance on account of the application of the General Sandur Mining Company for a rebate. The general health of the people was fair and the State was free from epidemic diseases. The Mission Girls' School was in a flourishing condition and the number on the rolls showed an improvement over last year, but there was a fall in the attendance at the lower secondary school, which is losing popularity with the people. The construction of the Raja's palace was commenced during the year.

Condition of the people. Fasli (1320.) *Part II, para. 99.*

24. The south-west monsoon was favourable, the rainfall in all but two districts having been above the average. The north-east monsoon was, however, deficient in some districts. and in the dry and hot weather periods also, the rainfall was very short in several districts. Taking the year as a whole, the prices of food-grains were easier than in the preceding year.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realization of Land Revenue. (Fasli 1319.) *Part II, paras. 101 to 110.*

25. The current demand on account of peshkash increased slightly by reason of the addition of peshkash on estates in the Nugur taluk, recently transferred from the Central Provinces. Quit-rent on shrotriem villages showed a small decline. The total assessment on ryotwari holdings rose by 4·4 lakhs, the increase being mainly due to the introduction of resettlement rates in Chingleput, Tinnevelly and Ganjám and to an extension of cultivation. The revenue derived from water-rate and second-crop charges showed a fall of nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lakh. Season remissions decreased by 2·22 lakhs. The total demand under land revenue and cesses rose to 710 lakhs, and 97·9 per cent. of this was collected within the fasli. Of the arrear demand of 14·12 lakhs, 83·3 per cent. was collected and 10·8 per cent. written off the accounts. The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli was 15·31 lakhs, which was considerably reduced by subsequent collections. Coercive processes were sparingly used in the collection of revenue, and only about one pattadar in every thousand had his property sold for default. The advances made during the fasli under the two Loans Acts decreased by about 3·4 lakhs owing mainly to the generally favourable character of the season. The charges of district administration, excluding the cost of village establishments, were about 7·3 per cent. of the land revenue and cesses realised. Including village service charges, the total charges amounted to 15 per cent., about the same proportion as in the previous year.

Surveys. *Part II, paras. 111 to 114.*

26. Six survey parties were at work during the year, one in each of the districts of Ganjám, Chittoor, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore and two in Chingleput. The field operations of the two parties last mentioned were shifted to the Ramnad and North Arcot districts, respectively, in the course of the year. The total outturn of the six parties comprised the cadastral survey of 8·5 square miles, the resurvey and the revision survey of 1,871 square miles and the supplemental sub-division survey of 44 square miles of ryotwari lands, besides the cadastral survey of 141 square miles of proprietary estates. The outturn fell short of the forecast for the year by 143 square miles, or 6·5 per cent. The net expenditure, including that of the central survey office, was Rs. 6,94,323. Touring maps of the districts of Ganjám, Gódávari, Rámnád and Chittoor and a town map of Cannanore were published during the year, in addition to village maps for an area of 1,373 square miles.

Settlements. *Part II, paras. 115 to 123.*

27. All the five settlement parties which were at work at the end of the previous year continued their operations during the year under review. The new rates of assessment were introduced into the Berhampur taluk and into the 33 villages of the Mohiri Khandam in the Ganjám district, and the fair resettlement accounts relating to them were handed over to the Revenue department. In the Chingleput district, the introduction of resettlement rates was in progress in Ponnéri, Tiruvallúr and Conjeeveram taluks, and has since been completed. The resettlement diglott registers of the taluks of Cumbum and Markapur in the Kurnool district were compiled during the year under report, and the new rates were introduced into the Pulivendla, Badvel and Sidhout taluks of the Cuddapah district. The resettlement of the Pullampet taluk, which had at first been put down for fasli 1320, was subsequently ordered to be postponed until fasli 1321. In the Tinnevelly district, the resettlement of the Nángunéri taluk was completed and in the Coimbatore district the new rates were introduced into all the taluks except Pollachi, Kollegal and Udamalpet. A scheme-report for the resettlement of these three taluks was under the consideration of the Board of Revenue. The total expenditure of the Settlement department during the year amounted to Rs. 6,90,764 and that from the commencement of operations to the close of the year to Rs. 1,76,12,556. The aggregate land revenue demand of the districts either settled or resettled (excluding districts in which resettlement was in progress) amounted to Rs. 5,40,79,568, which represents an addition of 28·42 per cent. to the demand prior to settlement or resettlement.

Land Records. *Part II, paras. 124 to 127.*

28. Land Records staffs were employed in all districts except North Arcot and Rámnád. The staffs in the districts of Ganjám, Coimbatore and the Karúr taluk of the Trichinopoly district were employed in connection with survey or settlement, while those in Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chingleput were employed partly in connection with these operations and partly in attending to current maintenance or operations preliminary to regular maintenance. Maintenance work was held in abeyance in the Trichinopoly taluk. In the remaining four taluks of the old Trichinopoly district, as well as in Vizagapatam, the Land Records staff was engaged on current maintenance. In the remaining districts it was employed partly in attending to current maintenance and partly in connection with operations preliminary to regular maintenance. The preliminary operations in connection with the correction and completion of field maps were nearly finished in South Canara as well as in parts of Bellary, Anantapur and Nellore. Considerable progress was made in parts of Kistna and Guntúr. Survey schools for the training of revenue subordinates and karnams were held in almost all districts under

maintenance. The inspection of survey marks by firka Revenue Inspectors was adequate in Kurnool, Nellore, South Arcot and the Nilgiris. The proportion of stones repaired or renewed by ryots was highest in Vizagapatam, Kurnool and South Canara. Coercive processes were not generally resorted to for the recovery of the cost of repairs and renewals, but considerable difficulty was felt in the Nilgiris in collecting the cost of hired labour from ryots. It cannot at present be stated definitely whether the Land Records staff has been keeping pace with the measurement and mapping of current sub-divisions. The writing-up and checking of village statistical registers and firka books was completed up to fasli 1320 in Vizagapatam. Fair progress was made in Ganjám, Guntúr, Kurnool, Bellary, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris.

Waste lands. (Fasli 1319.) *Part II, para. 128.*

29. During fasli 1319, the last complete agricultural year for which figures are available, there was an increase of about 15 per cent. in the area left fallow within patta holdings as a consequence of the unfavourable character of the north-east monsoon. There was, however, an increase of about 174,000 acres in the total extent of ryotwari holdings.

The Court of Wards. (Fasli 1319.) *Part II, paras. 130 to 141.*

30. There were 22 estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the end of the fasli year 1319. The Thumba, Chokkappa Mudaliyar's, Idaiyakottai and Sivagiri wards attained majority during the year and their estates were restored to them. During the period of the Court's management, debts were paid off, irrigation works improved, or the income raised in all of these four estates. After a management of nearly sixteen years the Palayampatti estate was handed over to its proprietor, debts to the extent of nearly Rs. 6 lakhs having been discharged. The Karvetnagar estate was released from the Court's superintendence, the estate being so heavily encumbered that it was found impossible to continue its management. The Kallikota and Atagada estates in the Ganjám district, and the Mambarai estate in the Madura district, were taken under management during the year. All the above estates, except Karvetnagar, had a surplus when they were handed over, the balance to the credit of Sivagiri being Rs. 8,37,000 against Rs. 19,000 when it was taken under the Court's management. The arrear demand of the estates at the end of the fasli year amounted to Rs. 4·69 lakhs. Deducting the subsequent collections, remissions and sums recommended to be written off, the net recoverable balance on the date of the Collectors' reports was Rs. 4·26 lakhs. The current demand of the estates was Rs. 23·23 lakhs, of which Rs. 19·69 lakhs were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 3·54 lakhs at the end of the year. The ordinary receipts of the estates under management amounted to Rs. 33·25 lakhs and the charges amounted to Rs. 27·31 lakhs. The total expenditure on public works, such as buildings, irrigation works, roads and other works, amounted to Rs. 3·63 lakhs or 13·3 per cent. of the ordinary charges. The low expenditure was due to the late sanction of estimates in the South Valluru estate, to the post of Assistant Engineer having been vacant for nine months of the year in the Sivaganga estate and to a change in the personnel of the staff and the lack of proper contractors in the Komaramangalam estate. The surplus balances at the end of the fasli exceeded Rs. 20,000 in ten estates and 1 lakh in seven. The balance in the Parlákimedi estate was Rs. 19·87 lakhs, exclusive of Rs. 25·74 lakhs belonging to the late ex-zamindar's estate which has since been amalgamated with the main estate. This balance is being, or will be, utilised for such objects as land survey, the restoration of irrigation sources, the construction of a palace for the minor and the extension of the College buildings. The balances in the other estates also will be utilised on similar desirable improvements. Of Rs. 7·70 lakhs of debts due to the

estates, Rs. 1,05,000 were collected and a sum of Rs. 16,000 was written off. The balance relates to 15 estates. Rs. 1·90 lakhs were due to Parlákimedi and a like amount to South Valluru and Rs. 1·14 lakhs to the Komaramangalam estate. The liabilities of the estates amounted to Rs. 20,77,000, exclusive of the two debenture loans amounting to £ 212,500 repayable in fixed annual instalments from the income of the Kallikota and Atagada estates. Of the former, a sum of Rs. 6,17,000 was repaid and Rs. 80,000 were struck off, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,80,000. The Court's Agricultural Expert continued to do useful work. There were 6 home-farms in wards' estates and a fruit garden in the Vuyyuru estate. The Sivagiri and South Valluru farms yielded profit, the others working at a loss. Useful work was done in most of the farms. There were seven wards at Newington at the end of the fasli year and the son of the Zamindar of Tiruvur continued there during the year. The Raja of Sandur was admitted under the orders of Government. The conduct and educational progress of the wards were generally satisfactory. As usual, special care was taken to impart moral and religious instruction to the wards and to provide for the due performance of all their religious ceremonies. They took open-air exercise on horseback and in the playing field. The other wards, who were up-country, were generally reported upon favourably.

Revenue and rent-paying classes. (Fasli 1319.) *Part II, paras. 142 to 145.*

31. The principal revenue-paying classes of the Presidency are zamindars, whole-inamdars, minor inamdars and ryotwari pattadars. The last class predominates largely and contributes nearly 78 per cent. of the land revenue. The number of holdings increased by about 1 per cent. Tenants in zamindaris and whole inam villages constitute the rent-paying classes. The relations between landlords and tenants were on the whole fairly satisfactory.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation. *Part II, paras. 147 to 151.*

32. Eight meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year. Two Acts were passed, viz., the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902, Amendment Act, 1910, and the Madras City Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1911. The Estates Limited Interests Registration Bill, 1911, and a Bill to amend and declare the Law for the regulation of hackney carriages in the town of Madras were published and introduced into the Council. Non-official measures published during the year were the Malabar Inheritance Bill, 1910, the Malabar Partition Bill, 1910, and a Bill to amend the Madras Equitable Assurance Society's Act, 1869. This last bill was also introduced and referred to a Committee.

Police. (1910.) *Part II, paras. 152 to 168.*

33. There was a slight increase in the strength of the Police, chiefly due to the formation of the Ramnad district. The total cost of the department was Rs. 80,08,771 against Rs. 74,10,371 in 1909. This increase was mainly due to the further progress made in the reorganization of the department. The conduct of the force was generally good. The proportion of men departmentally punished slightly rose, while the number of judicial punishments was almost the same as in the previous year. There was again an increase in the number of instances in which rewards were earned, and titles were conferred on two officers. The Provincial Training School, Vellore, continued to do good work, as also the two Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore and Vizianagram. The season was generally slightly better than that of the previous year and food-grains were somewhat cheaper, but the decrease in the volume of grave crime was very small. No riots of

a serious nature occurred, but a rebellion broke out in the Bastar State in the Central Provinces and the police of this Province actively co-operated with the authorities of those Provinces in quelling it. The precautionary measures adopted successfully checked the extension of the rebellion into this Presidency. There was again a further decline in the percentage of crime detected, but there was some improvement in the percentage of lost property recovered. The percentage of cases successfully prosecuted by the Police was practically the same. The number of cases struck off as 'maliciously and wilfully false' declined, while a large number of persons were prosecuted for making false complaints and the percentage of convictions obtained against them was better. The registration of bad characters received greater attention and there was also an increase in the number of 'houses of bad repute' on the police books. Revised instructions were issued during the year to remove 'permanent' gangs from the gang registers and to retain only 'wandering' gangs, registering as K.Ds. the really bad characters of 'permanent' gangs. There was a decrease both in the number of bad characters convicted and in the number of old offenders convicted under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code. The number of persons ordered to notify their residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code was also less. An appreciably larger number of persons were put up under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and the same percentage of success was obtained as in the previous year. Several notorious K.Ds. and proclaimed offenders were arrested. The work of the Criminal Investigation Department, including the Finger Print Bureau, continued to be useful and satisfactory. Several important territorial changes were effected. The re-allocation of 52 circles was worked out during the year and in three districts it was completely introduced. The enlistment of the full complement of Sub-Inspectors was completed. The head constables were re-graded from the 1st February 1910 and the scale of pay of the establishment of District Police offices was revised with effect from the 1st August 1910. The Police Order Book was revised and reduced in bulk. The public peace was generally well maintained. There were no prosecutions for sedition.

Criminal Justice. (1910.)

Part II, paras. 169 to 184.

Original jurisdiction.

34. The total number of original cases instituted in the Criminal Courts of the Presidency in 1910 was about 284,000. It was over 6,000 less than in the previous year and over 15,000 less than the average for the five preceding years, during which with the exception of 1907 there had been a continuous decrease. There was a considerable fall in the number of cases instituted in Village Magistrates' Courts. In other Magistrates' Courts in the mufassal the number of cases instituted was over 7,500 less than in the previous year, but in spite of this the number of cases left pending at the end of the year was greater than at the end of 1909. The number of cases pending at the end of a year, however, depends to a considerable extent upon the number filed towards the close of the year, and, judged by the average number of days from the beginning to the end of a trial, cases were disposed of by these Courts more promptly than in 1909. The number of complaints dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was slightly less than in 1909. In the Presidency Magistrates' Courts the number of cases instituted, which had fallen by nearly 16,000 between 1907 and 1909, rose again by over 2,000, the increase being due to the fact that a larger number of prosecutions under the Madras City Municipal Act were undertaken. The number of cases committed to Sessions Courts was almost exactly equal to the average of the previous five years. The number of cases left pending at the end of the year was higher than usual, but the disposal of cases tried was

generally more prompt than in recent years. On the whole the jury system appears to have worked satisfactorily in Sessions Courts. In the High Court the number of cases for trial at Sessions was considerably less than usual.

Appellate and revisional jurisdiction.

35. The number of persons who appealed to First-class Magistrates against the decisions of Second and Third-class Magistrates was about 15,000, or over a thousand less than in 1909, though more than the average for the years 1905-09. The percentage of appellants whose sentences were confirmed was only 57·52, a rate lower than that of any of the five preceding years. To Sessions Courts about 2,000 persons appealed against the decisions of First-class Magistrates, a number considerably below the average for the previous five years. The sentences on 65·71 *per cent.* of the appellants were confirmed, which was higher than the percentage in 1909, but considerably lower than usual. To the High Court about the usual number of persons appealed, and the appeals of four out of every five were dismissed. The Government preferred comparatively few appeals against acquittals. In District Magistrates' Courts and in the High Court the number of revision petitions presented was larger than usual: in Sessions Courts it was exactly equal to the average for the five preceding years. In all revisional Courts the number of cases taken up for revision *suo motu* was less than usual.

Miscellaneous.

36. Taking all Courts except Village Courts together and excluding cases compounded or withdrawn and cases in which the accused were discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution, the percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 73·31 against 72·24 in 1909 and 71·87 in 1908. For offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code the percentage was 40·03; under Special and Local Laws it was 92·49. The number of persons prosecuted for perjury and false charges was again small, and the number of complainants ordered to pay compensation to accused persons against whom they had brought frivolous and vexatious complaints was considerably less than in 1909. The number of juveniles convicted was less than usual, but the proportion of them released on probation was still very small and the provisions of the Reformatory Act, under which juveniles may be discharged after admonition or delivered to their parents or guardians, were exercised only in twenty-three cases. The general power to release offenders on probation under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was used less than in recent years, and the number of cases in which the punishment of whipping was awarded fell by more than 50 per cent. There was little change in the number of persons ordered to give security to keep the peace or for good behaviour: the great majority of the latter were committed to prison for failure to produce sureties. The provisions of section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, under which old offenders on conviction may be ordered to notify their residence to the police on release from prison, were not used freely. There was a large decrease in the number of witnesses reported as detained beyond three days in any one case. About the usual amount was paid to witnesses as diet and road money, but there was considerable variation between the amounts expended in different districts.

Prisons. (1910.) *Part II, paras. 185 to 191.*

37. The total number of jails and sub-jails in 1910 was the same as in the previous year. The criminal leper ward at Madras was closed, and leper convicts are now confined in the leper annexe of the Salem Central Jail. The total accommodation provided for prisoners increased during the year, as did also the number of cells. The daily average jail population fell to 12,997. No State prisoner was admitted during the year, and only one prisoner of this class was in confinement. There was a fall in the number of convicts received by direct committal as distinguished from those received by transfer. The number of boys admitted

under 15 years of age increased, while the number of girls declined. A special establishment of teachers and trade instructors has been entertained at the Tanjore District Jail for training youthful offenders on the lines of the Borstal system. A smaller number of prisoners with previous convictions was received than in the previous year. Only 13 prisoners escaped and 9 of these were recaptured in addition to 13 others who had escaped in previous years. The offences and punishments declined and whipping was resorted to in 14 cases only. Habituals formed 26 per cent. of the convict population and received 45 per cent. of the punishments and 13 of the 14 whippings. The number released with remission was larger than usual. The special feature of the year was the decline in the death-rate, which was the lowest ever recorded in the jails of the Presidency, viz., 14·47 per mille. Only two deaths occurred from cholera and these were in sub-jails. The total expenditure, including outlay on buildings, underwent a further reduction.

Civil Justice. (1910.)
Part II, paras. 192 to 210.

38. The total number of suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Presidency in 1910 was the highest on record, being over 442,000 and nearly 18,000 above the figure of the previous year, which was itself the highest recorded up to that time. The total value of the suits instituted was also higher than in any previous year and almost reached Rs. 683 lakhs. As usual, a very large proportion of the suits were for comparatively small amounts, 40 per cent. being valued at Rs. 20 or less and 55 per cent. above Rs. 20 but not above Rs. 500; but a larger number of suits than in any previous year were valued above Rs. 500, and the figures of recent years show that there is a steady tendency for suits to increase in value. Nearly a quarter of all the suits instituted were brought before Village Courts, which were able to keep pace with their work in a satisfactory manner. In Revenue Courts nearly 20,000 suits were filed, a number higher than in any year except 1909, when there was a rush of suits in consequence of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908. But the great bulk of the original litigation of the Presidency is brought before District Munsifs' Courts. In these Courts 105,000 ordinary suits and 161,000 small cause suits were instituted, the numbers in each case being the highest on record and exceeding those of 1909 by over 11,000 and 7,000 respectively. Though the District Munsifs disposed of a very large amount of work, the increase in the number of suits filed led to an unavoidable increase of arrears, which reached nearly 44,500 ordinary suits and 15,000 small cause suits. In District and Subordinate Judges' Courts also there was a large increase in the number of suits filed, and, in spite of the fact that the number of Courts was increased, the arrears of ordinary suits rose to about 15 months' work. In the City Civil Court also an increase of work led to an increase of arrears; but the Presidency Court of Small Causes, in which there was a slight fall in the number of suits instituted, was able to keep pace with its file and to reduce its arrears to less than a month's work. In the High Court, on the other hand, though a larger number of original suits were disposed of than in any previous year, the arrears remained stationary and amounted to about 14 months' work. Of appeals, the total number preferred was nearly 1,250 more than in 1909 and reached 14,863. District and Subordinate Judges were not able to keep pace with the appeals for disposal by them, and the arrears in their Courts almost reached 10,000 or little less than a year's work. In the High Court nearly 600 first appeals and over 2,800 second appeals were disposed of, a larger number than in any previous year; but in consequence of a large increase in the number of appeals filed the arrears at the end of year amounted to nearly 1,200 first appeals and over 3,300 second appeals. Taking the Civil Courts of the Presidency as a whole, the chief features of the

year's work were a large increase in the number of suits and appeals filed and in the revenue derived from them and a serious accumulation of arrears, which the Courts, though almost all worked at high pressure, were unable to prevent.

Registration. (1910.) *Part II, paras. 211 to 216.*

39. During the year 1910, 6 registration offices were opened and 3 sub-registry offices were abolished. The total number of registration offices at the end of the year was 489. The number of documents registered was 1,236,712, a decrease of 2·7 per cent. when compared with the registrations of the preceding year. This slight fall is attributable mainly to the more favourable character of the season. As usual, sales and mortgages formed the bulk of the registered transactions. The aggregate value of registered documents increased from Rs. 31·03 crores in 1909 to 32·20 crores in 1910. The total income and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 19·21 lakhs and 14·56 lakhs, respectively.

Notaries Public. *Part II, para. 217.*

40. Of the 245 registering officers who were Notaries Public, only 19 had occasion to transact notarial business. They dealt with 337 negotiable instruments, viz., 274 bills of exchange and 63 pro-notes. The fees realised amounted to Rs. 893–12–0.

Registered Companies. *Part II, para. 218.*

41. There was a decrease in the number of companies registered, the fall occurring mainly under Provident Societies. Of these latter only three were registered whilst 86 were wound up. Among joint-stock companies, the Swan Mills Company, Limited (Cotton Mill) at Madras managed solely by Indians and the Vadhiswaram Lift Irrigation Company, Limited, in Guntúr, having for its object the construction of irrigation channels, are worthy of note. The average paid-up capital of joint-stock companies was the highest recorded since 1902–1903.

Co-operative Credit Societies. (1910-1911.) *Part II, paras. 219 to 224.*

42. During the co-operative year 1910–1911, ending on 30th June 1911, the number of *central* societies increased from 3 to 5 and their members rose in number from 263 to 420. The increase in the number of *urban* societies was from 28 (with 7,521 members) to 30 (with 9,596 members) while that of *rural* societies was from 346 (with 22,301 members) to 560 (with 34,080 members). The largest number of societies was in the districts of Anantapur (121) and Chingleput (113), and the smallest number (one each) in South Canara, Cuddapah, Malabar and Tinnevelly. These figures do not include one union of rural co-operative credit societies which was registered as a *special* society during the year. The total working capital of *central* societies was Rs. 13,20,306 in 1909–1910 and Rs. 19,86,564 in 1910–1911; that of *urban* societies was Rs. 4,36,782 in 1909–1910 and Rs. 5,34,289 in 1910–1911; and that of *rural* societies, Rs. 15,61,805 and Rs. 23,94,169 in the years 1909–1910 and 1910–1911, respectively. Loans granted by *urban* societies in the year 1910–1911 amounted to Rs. 3,91,421, whilst *rural* societies lent Rs. 15,96,665. The reserve funds of all societies amounted in 1910–1911 to Rs. 1,85,498 against Rs. 1,13,982 in the previous year. The net profits of central, urban and rural societies for the year were Rs. 37,279, Rs. 30,506 and Rs. 49,285, respectively. Several district and taluk conferences of societies were held during the year and the "Madras Bulletin of Co-operation," the official organ of the movement, continued to circulate information in Tamil and Telugu as well as in English.

Local Board Administration. *Part II, paras. 225 to 235.*

43. There was no change during the year in the number of district boards or in their maximum strength. The proportion of nominated officials, including *ex-officio* members, to the strength on the 31st March 1911 rose from 25·8 to 26·1 per cent. and that of elected members fell from 45·7 to 45·1 per cent. The number of taluk boards continued to be 83, but their maximum strength rose from 1,526 to 1,532. The system of appointing members by election to taluk boards,

which was introduced in 1909–1910, continued to be in force during the year. The percentage of official to non-official members on these boards was less than in the previous year, *i.e.*, 36·2 against 42·6. The number of union panchayats increased by one and their maximum strength by 6. The total income of the local boards, excluding the transactions under debt heads, increased by nearly 3 lakhs, but the expenditure fell by about 2 per cent. being 90·7 per cent. of the receipts. About 51·3 per cent. of the expenditure was devoted to public works, including 32·3 per cent. on repairs to communications. The outlay on education was about 10 per cent. The number of medical institutions was four more than in the previous year, and there was a noticeable increase in the attendance at them; the outlay on such institutions was about 6·8 per cent. of the total expenditure. The profit derived by the Tanjore and Kistna District Boards from their railways amounted to 6·6 and 7·3 per cent., respectively, on the total capital outlay on the lines.

Municipal Administration.
Part II, paras. 236 to 242.

44. The number of municipalities administered under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, continued to be 61. The actual strength of the councils on 31st March 1911 amounted however to only 940 against 954 on the corresponding date in 1910, the decrease occurring entirely under *ex-officio* and nominated members, who still continued to represent slightly more than one-half of the total strength. The proportion of Indian members to Europeans and Eurasians also remained almost the same as in the previous year. The total current receipts of the several municipalities were about 11·7 per cent. in excess of those of the previous year, and the average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population, according to the census of 1911, showed an increase of one anna. The expenditure was nearly 99·4 per cent. of the receipts, the closing balance rising from 9·93 lakhs to 10·29 lakhs. More than a third of the total expenditure was upon public works, and the outlay from municipal funds on the construction and maintenance of roads was 91·8 per cent. of the net income from tolls. The educational charges amounted to 8·1 per cent. of the total expenditure and the net outlay, after deducting income from school fees and other sources, formed 10·9 per cent. of the receipts from general taxation. The expenditure on medical relief was nearly 9 per cent. of the total charges. The amount of public debt, excluding sinking fund, outstanding against the municipalities at the end of the year was nearly half the annual revenue and about three times the total municipal balance on 31st March 1911. The sinking fund for the repayment of debts amounted to 6·6 per cent. of the total balance of loans outstanding.

Madras City. (1910–1911.)
Part II, paras. 243 to 252.

45. The total receipts of the Corporation of Madras, inclusive of the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 57·63 lakhs, exceeding those of 1909–1910 by Rs. 4·10 lakhs. Expenditure rose further from Rs. 28·47 lakhs to Rs. 36·60 lakhs, the closing balance being Rs. 21·03 lakhs, or Rs. 4·04 lakhs less than that of the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of the population according to the census of 1911 was Rs. 3–3–10 against Rs. 3–1–8 in 1909–1910. Of the total expenditure, 59·73 per cent. was devoted to public works and 9·99 per cent. to conservancy. The number of miles of road re-formed was 59·78 against 41·39 in the previous year. The debt at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 81·06 lakhs, towards the repayment of which there were sinking funds to the extent of Rs. 25·23 lakhs. The net amount of debt outstanding against the Corporation at the close of the year was Rs. 55·83 lakhs, which gives an average of Rs. 10–12–3 per head of the population according to the census of 1911 and represents 332·3 per cent. of the income from taxation. During the year a loan of Rs. 41,000 was fully discharged. The total amount paid towards interest, repayment and sinking funds was Rs. 4·71

lakhs or 6·3 per cent. of the annual value of buildings and lands in the city, against a maximum of 10 per cent. prescribed in the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904. The birth-rate and the death-rate rose by 0·7 and 1·9 per mille respectively during the calendar year 1910. A proposal was submitted to Government for the construction of 40 model elementary schools at the rate of four annually.

Military (Volunteering.) *Part II, para. 253.*

46. During the year 1910–1911 there were 7,774 efficients and extra-efficients in the Volunteer Corps within the 9th (Secunderabad) Division, but in February 1911 the control of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles was transferred to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. A new troop of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles was raised at Madras, the Mounted Company of the Madras Volunteer Guards being at the same time disbanded. A new course of musketry was introduced from the commencement of the year.

Marine. *Part II, paras. 254 to 258.*

47. There was an inconsiderable increase in the receipts of the Madras Port Trust during the year and no change in the percentage of regular harbour earnings required for working expenses. The alterations to the form of the Madras Harbour were almost completed, the closing of the old entrance being finished to above water-level by September 1910. There was no day for six months subsequent to this on which ships could not have lain comfortably alongside a quay and worked cargo. Further improvements were carried out for the better equipment of the port for the handling of cargo. During the year the provisions of the Madras Ports Act were withdrawn from 30 minor ports whose trade was inconsiderable. There was a small increase in the trade of minor ports. Taking all the ports of the Presidency together, there was a distinct fall in the number of vessels entering and in their gross tonnage: port dues, however, fell only slightly. Coast light-dues fell owing to a reduction in rates. There was a striking decrease in the number of shipping casualties and no loss of life.

Arms, Explosives and Sulphur. *Part II, paras. 259 and 260.*

48. There was a further decrease in the number of licenses in force under the Arms Act. The great majority of the licenses were for single-barrelled muzzle-loading percussion guns. There was a large increase in the number of licenses under the Explosives Act due entirely to the issue for the first time under that Act of licenses for explosives intended for blasting purposes. The number of licenses for sulphur remained the same as in the previous year, but they covered a greater quantity of sulphur. The failure of sulphur as an insecticide caused a cessation of demand in the Nilgiris.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture. *Part II, paras. 261 to 269.*

49. The second post of Assistant Director of Agriculture was filled up by the appointment, on probation, of a graduate of the University of California. Mr. Sampson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, having applied for six months' leave from 23rd April 1911, Mr. H. Southern, a probationary agriculturist at Pusa, was deputed to this Presidency to take his place. After the close of the year, orders were received sanctioning the appointment of a European Entomologist, temporarily for a period of 5 years in the first instance, and Mr. T. B. Fletcher, the present Supernumerary Entomologist at Pusa, has been selected to fill the post. No new agricultural stations were opened during the year, but proposals were under consideration for opening two, one at Tanjore to be devoted mainly to improvements in the cultivation of paddy and another in the Vizagapatam District for the general improvement of wet cultivation there. Two of the

old stations were abandoned, viz., those at Bezwada and Hindupur. The soil of the former was unsuitable for experimental work and the conditions required for the successful maintenance of the âgave plantation were wanting at the latter station. The chief aims of the work at agricultural stations continued to be the spread of superior varieties of cotton and sugarcane and the advertising of the advantages of single planting of paddy and of the use of green manure crops. The operations for the eradication of palmyra palm disease were continued in the Gódávari and Kistna districts.

Civil Veterinary Department.
Part II, paras. 270 to 274.

50. Captain Dawson, who was Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, up to 6th February 1911, was transferred to the Central Provinces and was succeeded by Mr. Ware from those provinces. Mr. Aitchison continued to be in charge of the Madras Veterinary College throughout the year. No new public veterinary hospitals were started during the year, but 14 Veterinary Assistants were newly appointed. The reported mortality among cattle was very much less than in 1909–1910, the decline under rinderpest alone amounting to 32,465 cases. Nine cattle shows were held during 1910–1911.

Weather and Crops.
Part II, paras. 275 to 278.

51. The character of the south-west monsoon was very favourable and the north-east monsoon, though below the average in 7 districts, could not be characterised as unfavourable. The dry and hot weather rains were generally below the average. The area under cultivation exceeded the normal extent by 3·27 *per cent.* The areas under paddy, cumbu, ragi, ground-nut, sugarcane, cotton and tobacco all showed an increase, while those under cholam, gingelly, castors and indigo showed a decrease. The outturn of cholam in Ganjám and of paddy and sugarcane in Coimbatore was normal. In other cases, it was below normal.

Horticulture.
Part II, paras. 279 to 282.

Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris.

52. The rainfall was good, but frost did considerable damage. Eucalyptus plants were again raised for the Forest Department and experiments which were carried out in the planting of flax were highly satisfactory at Ootacamund. Further improvements were effected in Sim's Park, the lawns being drained, and diseased or unsightly trees removed. The Forest Department have ceased to subsidize the Kullar rubber plantation.

The Agri-Horticultural Society, 1910, Madras.

53. The rainfall was erratic and the season generally unfavourable to horticulture. Camphor seed was obtained from Yokohama, but only a few plants were raised. Sixty-six new varieties of plants were obtained, among them being 41 named varieties of caladium. Improvements were effected in the Society's ornamental garden in Mount Road and additions made to the library.

Cinchona Plantations.
Part II, paras. 283 to 286.

54. Growth was much retarded on the Nédivattam estate by a drought of four months consequent on a break in the north-east monsoon, and the extension of tea cultivation caused unusual difficulty in procuring labour. A large area in the Moyar valley was planted up with cinchona plants raised from high class ledger seed imported from Java and the results of the experiment are awaited. The harvest of the estates was below the average crop for the last five years, but the bulk of the bark worked up was, as usual, purchased either locally or in the Amsterdam market and the actual outturn of the factory was only a little below the record figures of the previous year. The Java bark continued to yield the highest percentage of quinine. The cost of the manufactured quinine increased considerably owing to the higher price of bark and attempts to attain a higher standard of purity in the drug. Ten-grain pice-packets were introduced during the year and the increased sales of quinine through postmasters is ascribed to the payment of a

higher rate of commission. There was a general increase in issues from the factory due to a larger demand from other provinces and from jails. The reserve of Java bark steadily increased.

Fisheries. *Part II, paras. 287 to 289.*

55. The Cannanore station, while still carrying on experiments in curing, was more particularly engaged on the manufacture of oil and guano from sardines, the object being to demonstrate a process less wasteful than the present method of drying the fish for manure on the open beach. Considerable local interest was aroused by the end of the year, nine small factories working the new process. The piscicultural expert continued his trout work in the Nilgiris and stocked two large tanks in the plains with carp and similar varieties. Progress was made in the construction of the Sunkesula fish-farm. An oyster-farm on the Arcachon system was laid down at Pulicat and a good spat fall obtained. The chank season was fairly good and valuable information with regard to the trade was obtained in Bengal. Thirty-four pearl banks were examined without result.

Forests. (Fasli 1320.) *Part II, paras. 290 to 308.*

56. The most important event was the introduction towards the close of the year of the reorganised scale for the controlling staff. It had for sometime past been realised that the department had outgrown the powers of the agency at its disposal and that work was still increasing. The growth of the Forest Department during the past twenty-five years has been remarkable. The area under control has increased during that period from about 10,000 to nearly 20,000 square miles, while the revenue and expenditure have grown respectively from 12 and 9 lakhs to nearly 38 and 32 lakhs. This result has been brought about by the intensive working of the forests through the agency of the department, involving year by year an increased burden of work on the shoulders of the officers. The Presidency is now divided into 4 Conservator's Circles, having their headquarters at Waltair, Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. Kurnool has 3 District Forest Officers, Coimbatore 4 Officers, and Gódávari, Cuddapah, Salem and Malabar have 2 Officers each. The new North Arcot District is soon to be divided into two charges, while a third District Forest Officer will eventually be posted to Gódávari. The increase in the controlling staff has been made in the cadre of provincial officers, whose number has been increased from 25 to 39. The system of paying these officers by the time-scale was introduced on the 1st of April 1911.

Staff.

Settlement.

57. Forest settlement is practically finished, but some of the original work requires retouching and 2 Deputy Collectors are engaged on this work in Coimbatore and Madura. Revised descriptions of boundaries are being drawn up, and this opportunity is being taken of getting rid as far as possible of enclosures within the reserves.

Policy.

58. The general policy now adopted is for the Forest Department to dispose of its produce in or near the forests, the distribution and sale in the market being left to private agency. In most districts, however, there are many sale depots still worked by the department, and until contractors can be found to take up the work the market must be supplied in this way. Every effort is being made to transfer the business of distribution to contractors. An interesting experiment is being tried in several districts of handing over a reserved forest to one or more villages for management. A fairly well-stocked area is placed at the disposal of the villagers for the supply of domestic requirements in small timber, fuel, and grazing. The use of the block is strictly reserved for the villages concerned, and control is vested in a panchayat. Areas have already been handed over to panchayats in Chingleput, and similar experiments will shortly be made in South Canara

and elsewhere. A committee of experts met at Madura during the year to consider the question of green leaf manure, and it was decided that, in so far as the Forest Department was concerned, its functions in future must be mainly limited to the production and supply of seed for green manure plants. The supply of leaves from the forests will be continued, but it is physically impossible to meet the whole demand from this source, while a periodical stripping of the trees is inimical to improved growth. Experiments in green manure crops are being conducted by the Agricultural Department and give very encouraging results.

Finance.

59. Details regarding finance will be found in the body of the report. The Central Circle is at present the only one which provides a large surplus. The Southern Circle just pays its way, although several of the districts show a deficit. The Northern Circle finds a surplus in only 3 districts out of 10, and the total result of the year's working is a loss of over a lakh. The policy of the department is to invest its receipts in the improvement of its forests, and in some areas it is impossible at present to make the income balance the expenditure. The result of the year's working for the whole Presidency was a net profit of 5 lakhs.

Mines.

Part II, paras. 309 and 310.

60. Compared with the previous year, the output of minerals worked showed an increase under magnesite in Salem and a decrease under manganese and graphite in Vizagapatam. Although the output of mica in Nellore during the year was slightly higher than the previous year, there was a general decline of the industry in the district due partly to the continued glut in the London market. Gold was worked in one mine in the Anantapur district. Two new manganese mines and one new mica mine were opened. The condition of the employees was generally good. There were five fatal accidents during the year.

Manufactures. (1910.)

Part II, paras. 311 to 315.

61. The number of factories falling within the scope of the Factories Act rose from 181 to 201 employing a daily average of 54,344 hands. About 32 per cent. of the hands were in the eleven cotton mills. Notable increases during the past two years have been that of rice-mills from 33 to 56 and that of factories engaged in ginning, cleaning and pressing cotton from 31 to 46. Printing presses, tile-works, railway workshops, iron and brass foundries, and sugar factories came next in numerical importance. All save 28 of the factories employed steam-power. The chief industries carried on in the 108 concerns which are not classed as factories were coffee-curing, cotton-ginning and pressing, spinning and weaving, tile-making, lace-making, tanning, rope-making, fibre-cleaning, oil-pressing, printing, fish-curing and tobacco-curing. No other industry in the Presidency gave employment to a daily average of more than one thousand hands.

Sea-borne Trade.

Part II, paras. 316 to 340.

62. In the year 1910–1911 this Presidency, participating in the general revival of trade throughout India, registered an improvement in its total trade of 2 per cent. over the record figures of the previous year. This increase was however confined to foreign trade, the coasting trade decreasing by 6 per cent. owing to reduced imports of food-grains from other provinces. Under foreign trade, imports increased by Rs. 50·74 lakhs, or 5 per cent., and exports by Rs. 149·13 lakhs or 7 per cent. The total trade of the port of Madras, representing 40 per cent. of the aggregate trade of the Presidency, amounted to Rs. 1,901·75 lakhs as against Rs. 1,857·29 lakhs in the previous year. The total trade at the outports amounted to Rs. 2,902 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2,841 lakhs in the previous year, the ports which contributed over 100 lakhs being Tuticorin, Cochin, Cocanada, Calicut, Negapatam, Mangalore, Cuddalore and Tellicherry. The chief expansions in the foreign trade were registered at Tuticorin (16 per cent.) and at Cochin (10 per cent.).

63. Imports of private merchandise recovered to some extent from the depressed condition of the previous year and advanced by Rs. 117·21 lakhs or 12 per cent. Although the prices of cotton goods were still maintained at high levels, yet a large import business was done to replenish the bazaar stocks, which had become very depleted, and the increase in the imports of cotton twist and yarn and cotton manufactures was the chief factor in the improvement of the foreign trade. For the increase of 9 per cent. in the imports of metals, copper, iron and steel manufactures were mainly responsible. Imports of foreign kerosene oil increased by 15 per cent. as a result of a rate-war during the year. A fall in the price of Java sugar led to speculative purchases resulting in the overstocking of the market with foreign sugar, the imports of which rose by 18 per cent. There was an increase of Rs. 152·56 lakhs or 8 per cent. under exports of Indian produce, the chief articles contributing to the increase being raw cotton, coffee and tea. Good crops and high prices for raw cotton stimulated cultivation and increased the value of exports by 30 per cent. The coffee crop improved and a brisk demand increased the export trade in this article by 21 per cent. The trade in raw skins, however, fell away in value by 43 per cent. owing to the flatness of the markets in the United States of America and the United Kingdom. Trade with the United Kingdom, whose share in the total trade rose from 40·89 per cent. to 41·35 per cent., increased from Rs. 1,184·89 lakhs to Rs. 1,311·61 lakhs, while the trade with the British Empire, which represented 61·56 per cent. of the total trade as compared with 60·85 per cent. in the previous pear, advanced from Rs. 1,763·44 lakhs to Rs. 1,952·57 lakhs (11 per cent.). Trade with continental Europe, representing 27·75 per cent. of the total trade as compared with 25·76 per cent. in the previous year, advanced from Rs. 746·39 lakhs to Rs. 880·04 lakhs (18 per cent.), France, Germany and Belgium taking the chief shares. Trade with Asia and Africa showed little fluctuation, while the trade with America, whose share in the total trade represented 3·19 per cent. as compared with 5·27 per cent. in the previous year, declined from Rs. 152·83 lakhs to Rs. 101·24 lakhs as a result of smaller imports of kerosene oil and smaller shipments of raw skins.

FOREIGN TRADE. Imports. Exports. Distribution of trade.

64. The aggregate coasting trade declined from Rs. 15 crores and 53 lakhs to Rs. 14 crores and 59 lakhs. The trade with Bengal advanced by Rs. 17 lakhs chiefly owing to larger imports of grain and pulse, while the increase of Rs. 36 lakhs in the trade with Bombay was due to larger imports of raw cotton, cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods and to larger shipments of cocoanut oil and spices. Burma on the other hand supplied less grain and pulse than in the previous year owing to better harvests in the Madras Presidency, but took more earthnut oil and jinjili seeds, the net result being a diminution of 139 lakhs in the total trade with that province. The trade with Sind advanced by Rs. 11 lakhs owing to a larger supply of grain and pulse, while that with Eastern Bengal and Assam fell by Rs. 2 lakhs.

COASTING TRADE.

65. The total number of vessels engaged in foreign trade that entered and cleared was 3,638 with an aggregate burden of 3,674,230 tons as against 3,151 and 3,863,334 in the previous year. The average tonnage per vessel decreased from 1,226 to 1,010. The number of vessels, excluding native crafts under the British flag, which entered and cleared, was 1,983 with an aggregate burden of 3,112,079 tons, while that under foreign flags was 176 with a tonnage of 487,471 tons. The number of vessels plying in the coasting trade declined from 38,083 to 36,244 and their tonnage from 16,913,319 to 16,117,790.

Shipping.

Public Works. (1910-1911.)
Part II, paras. 341 to 349.
General.

66. The reorganization of the Department was continued and, in pursuance of it, the powers of Superintending Engineers were largely increased in respect of the sanctioning of plans and estimates, a reform made possible by the advance made in the preparation of type-designs and the formulation of standards and rules of design. The technical section of the Chief Engineer's office scrutinized during the year seventy-six estimates of the aggregate value of more than forty-five lakhs of rupees, and the Consulting Architect's section, in addition to the scrutiny of nearly two hundred estimates and designs, prepared a large number of new drawings for important public buildings. Major works to the estimated value of Rs. 141·54 lakhs were under construction by the Department during the year and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 53·50 lakhs, or practically the same as that of the previous year. Three hundred and forty buildings were completed or in progress. The Napier bridge, Madras, was opened to traffic during the year and work on the Indravati bridge, Vizagapatam district, was commenced. Good progress was made with the Kodaikánal ghât road early in the year, but progress was subsequently retarded by the prevalence of fever. Work on the Salem and Berhampur water-supply schemes made good progress. A scheme for the improvement of trade facilities at the port of Tuticorin received the sanction of Government: the scheme for Calicut was under reconsideration. The construction of the new pier and the work of marine survey at Tuticorin were in progress. The total value of the outturns at the Madras, Dowlaishwaram and Bezwada workshops was higher than that of the previous year, the individual shops showing unimportant fluctuations.

Civil and Military Works.

Railways.
Part II, paras. 350 to 356.

67. The railway systems of the Madras Presidency are controlled by the Railway Board and there are no lines of railway under the direct control of the Madras Government. The Tanjore District Board Railway and the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway are, however, subject to the general control of the Government. There was an addition to open mileage during the year of 6·79 miles, a further extension from Fort wall to Kanevehalli on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The open mileage within the Presidency at the end of the year 1910–1911 consisted of 1,689·30 miles broad-gauge, 1,957·70 miles metre-gauge, 68·47 miles narrow-gauge and 155·16 miles metre-gauge belonging to district boards. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, the South Indian Railway Company and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company continued to share the management of the greater portion of the railways. A line 10·30 miles long from Bobbili to Salur and another 54·87 miles long from Dharmapuri to Hosur are under construction by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company and the South Indian Railway Company, respectively. Surveys for the following lines were completed during the year:—(1) from Mysore to Hassan (74 miles); (2) from Rajahmundry to Sironcha (210 miles); (3) from Karaikudi to Arantangi (18 miles); (4) from Suramangalam to Salem (4 miles); and (5) from Salem to Atur (33 miles). Three surveys were in progress, the most important one being from Erode to Nanjungud with a branch from Kottamangalam to Méttupálaiyam (142 miles). In connection with the establishment of through communication with Ceylon, the Ceylon Government have in hand the extension of the Ceylon Railway to Manaar and the South Indian Railway Company are establishing a ferry service between Manaar and Dhanushkodi. The Pamban channel, the remaining link, will be bridged by a steel viaduct equipped with a rolling lift bridge. There were no accidents during the year involving loss of life. Owing to heavy rains and high tides the Rámésvaram-Dhanushkodi section of the South Indian Railway was breached in several places involving two lengthy

interruptions to traffic during November 1910. The District Board Railways in Tanjore and Kistna yielded net profits of 6·12 and 7·73 per cent. respectively.

Madras Tramways. *Part II, para. 357.*

68. During the year the mileage of the Madras Electric Tramways remained at 12 miles and 7 furlongs. The cars ran 1,374,698½ miles and carried 13,793,473 passengers.

Canals. *Part II, paras. 358 and 359.*

69. There was a considerable increase under 'ton-mileage' and 'value of goods' during the year on all the canals, but the number of passengers decreased.

Irrigation. *Part II, paras. 360 to 375.*

70. The outlay on irrigation works during the year 1910–1911 amounted to Rs. 63·29 lakhs against Rs. 66·26 lakhs in the previous year. The total area charged as irrigated, including first and second crops under all classes of irrigation works, was 7,173 thousands of acres against 7,148 thousand acres in the previous year. The total revenue realised was Rs. 256 lakhs against 253 lakhs in the previous year.

Major protective works.

The expenditure under Class I, Major Protective Works, capital account, was Rs. 60,511, incurred chiefly on the Venkatapuram tank project, which was under execution. The Rushikulya is the only system in operation under this head. The area charged as irrigated under this system and the revenue derived from it during the year were 105,562 acres and Rs. 2,13,841, respectively.

Productive works.

The expenditure under Major Productive Works, capital account, was Rs. 7,32,364. This was chiefly incurred on the Nagavalli river project, the Godávari and Kistna delta systems, the Divi pumping project, the Shatiatope and Lower Coleroon anicut systems and the Cauvery delta and Periyar systems. The area charged as irrigated under this class of works was 3,321 thousands of acres against 3,313 thousand acres in the previous year. The revenue derived from and the working expenses incurred on these works showed an increase of Rs. 2·21 lakhs and 2·22 lakhs, respectively, when compared with those of the previous year. The profit, after paying interest charges, was Rs. 49·09 lakhs, representing a return of 5·91 per cent. on the total capital outlay, or 9·21 per cent. if the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal be excluded.

Minor works and Navigation.

The capital outlay on Class II, Minor Works and Navigation, amounted to Rs. 1·41 lakhs. The area charged as irrigated and the revenue realised were 358 thousands of acres and Rs. 14·05 lakhs, respectively, the working expenses being Rs. 3·26 lakhs.

Investigation of projects.

Under the Tank Restoration Scheme the average area of cultivation of all works to be investigated is about 2·25 millions of acres, and up to the end of the year works supplying 45·52 per cent. of this area had been investigated, the expenditure during the year amounting to Rs. 4·77 lakhs. During the year plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 385 lakhs for the Cauveri reservoir project were submitted to the Government of India. The investigation of the Kistna reservoir project was continued and plans and estimates were completed.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

General Revenue and Expenditure. *Part II, paras. 376 to 378.*

71. The gross revenue of the Presidency under Imperial and Provincial funds in the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,663¾ lakhs and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 49 lakhs. Similarly the gross expenditure rose from Rs. 749½ lakhs in 1909–1910 to Rs. 772 lakhs in 1910–1911. The surplus of the year thus amounted to Rs. 891¾ lakhs and exceeded that of 1909–1910 by Rs. 26½ lakhs.

Imperial Revenues.
Part II, paras. 379 to 391.

72. The receipts from Land revenue amounted to Rs. 660¾ lakhs and showed an increase of Rs. 11¾ lakhs over those of the previous year owing mainly to the favourable character of the season, collections of suspended revenue and the treatment for the first time of revenue from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal as Land revenue instead of as Irrigation revenue.

Land Revenue.

Customs.

The Customs revenue amounted to Rs. 73¾ lakhs and exceeded that of 1909–1910 by 13 lakhs owing chiefly to the enhanced rate of duty on liquors, petroleum, silver and tobacco and to larger imports of cotton goods and manufactured articles. The Customs expenditure was Rs. ¼ lakh more than in the previous year.

Salt.

The Salt revenue amounted to Rs. 108¾ lakhs, exceeding that of 1909–1910 by Rs. 2 lakhs. The charges rose by Rs. 2½ lakhs, chiefly owing to increased manufacture of salt as the result of a favourable season. The quantity of salt manufactured during the year was 126½ lakhs of maunds as against the average annual outturn of 103½ lakhs of maunds. The total issues for home and inland consumption amounted to 116½ lakhs of maunds or 2½ lakhs of maunds more than in 1909–1910.

Stamps.

The Stamp revenue rose from Rs. 115 lakhs to Rs. 121¼ lakhs, owing to an increase in litigation and in monetary transactions and to large sales of stamps for legal practitioners' licenses. The charges were nearly the same in both years.

Opium.

The Opium revenue increased by Rs. 1 lakh owing to an increase in the selling rate.

Excise.

The receipts from Excise amounted to Rs. 263¾ lakhs or Rs. 7¼ lakhs more than in the previous year owing to increased consumption of country spirits, increased rentals from toddy shops, and larger collections under tree-tax. The charges on account of collection fell below those of 1909–1910 by Rs. ½ lakh.

Assessed Taxes.

The Income-tax receipts were nearly the same as in the previous year, namely, Rs. 31¼ lakhs. The charges of collection were also nearly the same in both years.

Forests.

The revenue derived from Forests amounted to Rs. 38¾ lakhs and was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 3 lakhs owing mainly to a depressed market for timber and the discontinuance of sales of babul pods. The charges also fell by Rs. 1¼ lakhs to Rs. 32¼ lakhs owing to special land acquisition expenditure in the previous year.

Other Imperial Revenues.

Imperial receipts from other sources amounted to Rs. 283¼ lakhs or Rs. 8½ lakhs more than in the previous year. The increase was almost entirely in the net traffic receipts of State Railways. The expenditure under other Imperial heads amounted to Rs. 104½ lakhs and was less than in 1909–1910 by Rs. 14 lakhs owing to smaller outlay on railway construction.

Provincial Revenues.
Part II, paras. 392 to 397.

73. The Provincial accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 132¾ lakhs on 1st April 1910 and closed with one of Rs. 155¾ lakhs on 31st March 1911. The transactions of the year thus resulted in a surplus of Rs. 23 lakhs, the revenue of the year having amounted to Rs. 642¾ lakhs and the expenditure therefrom to Rs. 619¾ lakhs.

Land Revenue.

The comparison of the accounts of the two years under "Land Revenue" is made in the Imperial section. The charges under this head amounted to Rs. 127½ lakhs and exceeded those of 1909–1910 by Rs. 3½ lakhs owing mainly to the reorganisation and regrading of the Indian and Provincial Civil Services and the gradual introduction of the district reconstitution scheme.

Registration.

Registration receipts amounted to Rs. 19¼ lakhs and were almost the same as in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 12 lakhs and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. ¼ lakh owing to the opening of new sub-registry offices.

The receipts under the other Provincial heads increased by 2¼ lakhs owing mainly to larger collections of magisterial fines and of translation and printing fees by the High Court and the levy of fees for the newly-instituted examination for Secondary School-leaving Certificates. The expenditure under other Provincial heads was

also higher by Rs. 31¼ lakhs, owing chiefly to larger grants to local bodies, outlay on new buildings in connection with the district reconstitution scheme and the further introduction of the police reorganisation scheme.

Local Funds. *Part II, paras. 398 to 402.* Village Service Fund, etc.

74. The transactions of Local Funds constituted under Act V of 1884 resulted in a surplus of Rs. 3 lakhs as against a deficit of 4 lakhs in 1909–1910. The receipts on account of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund amounted to Rs. 11¼ lakhs and exceeded those of 1909–1910 by Rs. 3 lakhs owing to increased cess collections. The charges were less by Rs. ½ lakh. The transactions of the Bhadráchalam Estate Village Service Fund and the Irrigation Cess Fund are comparatively small and do not require special mention.

Port and Marine Funds. *Part II, para. 403.*

75. The receipts and charges of the Port, Pilotage and Landing and Shipping Funds amounted to Rs. 12¼ lakhs and Rs. 9½ lakhs respectively. The cash balance at the credit of the funds at the close of the year was Rs. 3 lakhs and the invested balance about Rs. 20¾ lakhs. The Madras Coast Lights Fund sold its securities to repay Rs. 2¾ lakhs towards the loan borrowed from Government and closed with a balance of Rs. ½ a lakh in cash.

Municipal Revenues. *Part II, para. 411.*

76. The receipts and charges of district municipalities amounted to Rs. 55¾ lakhs and Rs. 55½ lakhs, respectively. The balance at their credit at the close of the year was Rs. 10¼ lakhs. The receipts and charges of the Madras Corporation amounted to Rs. 32½ lakhs and Rs. 36½ lakhs respectively, the balance to its credit falling from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 21 lakhs.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths. *Part II, paras. 413 to 416.*

77. The compulsory registration of births and deaths continued to be in force in 3,558 towns and villages. Statistics were furnished for a population of 36,742,903 out of a total population (according to the census of 1901) of 38,232,930. The number of births registered rose from 1,215,717 to 1,235,169, which represents an annual ratio of 33·6 per mille, the highest figure yet attained. The highest birth-rate was returned by Guntúr (41·2) and the lowest (21·3) by Cuddapah. Deaths registered during the year numbered 907,422, or 105,856 more than in 1909, the rate of mortality being 24·7 per mille of the population under registration. The increase occurred in 19 districts and was mainly due to cholera and fever. Fevers caused 321,381 deaths, cholera 32,594, small-pox 19,198, and plague 4,867. Infantine mortality, calculated upon the total registered births, was 190·4 per mille. There were 1,060 Registrars of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886 and they registered in all 129 births and 44 deaths of Europeans and Eurasians. Fever, diarrhœa and dysentery were the chief causes of death.

Emigration and Immigration. *Part II, paras. 417 to 420.*

78. During the year 1910, eight ships with 3,916 emigrants left for Natal. Emigration operations for Fiji continued up to 10th June 1910 and two full and one joint shipment of 1,589 emigrants were made. After a cessation of five years, recruitment for Trinidad was resumed on 25th July 1910 and two joint shipments of 474 emigrants were made before the close of the year. There was no emigration to Mauritius or the Seychelles. Six ships returned with 2,369 emigrants from Natal and one with 283 emigrants from Mauritius. The savings brought by the emigrants who returned from Natal, as declared by them, amounted to Rs. 3,20,685. The emigrants who returned from Mauritius had no savings. Fees paid on emigrants who embarked for Natal, Fiji and Trinidad amounted to Rs. 15,213.

Medical Relief.
Part II, paras. 421 to 424.

79. The total number of institutions at work at the end of the year was 637 and the number of beds available for in-patients was 6,379, as against 630 and 6,339, respectively, in the previous year. There was no increase in the number of hospitals reserved for women. Medical relief was afforded to 6,566,882 patients of all classes and both sexes, of whom 94,010 were in-patients and 6,472,872 out-patients. The daily average attendance (excluding State-special, railway, and private non-aided institutions) was 40,151·72 as against 38,056·53 in 1909. The number of in and out-patients treated in public and private aided institutions aggregated 77,633 and 6,007,735 respectively. The former included 45,699 males and 27,391 females and 4,543 children, while among out-patients the numbers were 3,001,828, 1,316,458 and 1,689,449, respectively. The percentage of deaths among in-patients fell very slightly. Among the principal diseases treated, diseases of the eye ranked first and accounted for more cases than even malaria, while cases of injuries and of diseases of the respiratory system came next in order. The number of operations performed during the year rose appreciably and the results recorded were satisfactory. The total cost of the upkeep of the public and private aided institutions was Rs. 2,370,637 against Rs. 2,162,746 in 1909. The average cost per patient treated remained, however, at As. 6–3. The receipts from all sources showed an increase of some two lakhs, the increase occurring chiefly under Government, local fund and municipal institutions. There was a decrease in voluntary subscriptions.

Lunatic Asylums.
Part II, paras. 425 to 428.

80. The accommodation provided in the three lunatic asylums at Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut was, as in 1909, for 956 patients. The number of inmates in the three asylums at the beginning of the year was 700, of whom 521 were males and 179 females. The admissions comprised 171 males and 61 females and the total under treatment during the year was 932. Of these, 110 were cured or showed improvement, 8 showed no improvement, while 11 were discharged for various reasons and 79 died, leaving at the end of the year a total of 724 patients. Of these, 148 males and 12 females were criminals. The commonest form of insanity was as usual mania. Owing to an outbreak of cholera at the Madras Asylum, the death-rate for the year rose from 5·4 to 8·5 per cent. The total cost of the asylums was Rs. 1,33,723–7–8 as against Rs. 1,21,188–13–8 in 1909, while the cost per head during the year rose from Rs. 165 to Rs. 196.

Sanitation.
Part II, paras. 429 to 432.

Sanitary Board.

Sanitary Commissioner.

Sanitary Engineer.

Provincial grant.

81. Fifty-nine schemes, estimated to cost nearly 26 lakhs of rupees, were examined during the year by the Sanitary Board, all but one being for municipalities or local boards. Ten of these schemes were completed, twenty-five were in progress and twenty-four were postponed. The minimum financial jurisdiction of the Board was raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500. No addition was made to the eighteen municipalities provided with a piped water-supply, but more attention was paid to conservancy. Under local boards conservancy showed no advance and in no district did the allotment for sanitation exceed 15 per cent. of the available income, the average allotment being below 8 per cent. No progress was made in sewage disposal. The Institute of Preventive Medicine at Guindy was specially engaged on the analysis of municipal water-supplies. The Sanitary Engineer had on his programme for investigation during the year eight drainage and eleven water-supply schemes, the most important of which was the Madura drainage scheme, estimated to cost more than twenty lakhs. There were eight schemes for preliminary investigation. Two hundred and eighty-three schemes for major and minor sanitary works were scrutinised on behalf of local bodies. Type-designs were prepared for village-site extension plans, model houses, latrines, incinerators, and bacteriological filters for street drainage. During the year the usual annual

allotment of Rs. 3·50 lakhs in aid of sanitation, which is provided from Imperial fund was supplemented by a special provincial grant of Rs. 3·72 lakhs. The clearing of congestion, the acquisition and laying out of town extensions, and the improvement of water-supply were the main objects subsidised.

Vaccination. *Part II, paras. 433 to 435.*

82. There was a decline during the year of more than six per cent. in the number of vaccinations performed by all agencies. The percentage of success under both primary and revaccinations also fell, the decline being in part ascribed to the abnormal heat of the summer and the inferior condition of calves supplied. A high percentage of success was attained by the use of glycerinated lymph in the Corporation of Madras. There was an appreciable decrease in the number of successful operations on children under one year of age. The average cost of a successful case was higher than that of the previous year. The results of the scheme for combining compulsory vaccination with compulsory registration of births have been satisfactory in Chingleput, the only district for which comparative figures are available.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

General Administrative changes. *Part II, para. 437.*

83. The rates of fees for colleges and secondary schools under public management were increased with effect from July 1911 and those for the Presidency College were fixed at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. higher than the standard scale. In secondary schools a uniform scale was laid down for each department instead of for each individual class or form. The rule in the Madras Educational Rules containing disciplinary regulations was slightly altered so as to allow of disciplinary action being taken against any college professor or lecturer abusing his position by inculcating opinions tending to excite feelings of political disloyalty, disaffection, or discontent. The form of the trust deed to be executed by managers of European schools receiving building grants was amended so as to limit the duration of the trust to twenty years.

General Statistics. *Part II, para. 438.*

84. The number of public institutions rose by 1·5 per cent. and their strength by 3·4 per cent.

Finance. *Part II, para. 439.*

85. The total expenditure on education amounted to 127·7 lakhs against 119·4 lakhs in 1909–1910. To this expenditure public funds contributed 45 per cent., fees 29 per cent., and other sources 26 per cent. The expenditure from Provincial funds alone rose by 3·7 lakhs.

Madras University.

86. Separate Boards of Examiners for the conduct of the M.A. Degree Examination were appointed for the first time. Regulations for the inclusion of Arabic in the Honours Courses for the B.A. Degree and certain additions to the Transitory Regulations providing for English composition to be taken by certain candidates in the Intermediate Examination were sanctioned by Government. Eight colleges were affiliated in certain additional groups.

Collegiate Education. *Part II, paras. 440 to 442.*

87. The number of Arts Colleges remained at 31, but there was a fall in their strength, to which all the professional colleges except the College of Engineering contributed. Sanction was accorded for the re-organization of the Teachers' College, Saidapet, with a view to its meeting the requirements of the revised L.T. Regulations and to the transfer of the L.T. section of the Training College, Rajahmundry, to Saidapet.

Secondary Education (Boys). *Part II, paras. 443 to 445.*

88. Public secondary schools (non-European) for boys fell in number from 362 to 349, the decline being due to the conversion of weak incomplete secondary into complete elementary schools. Their strength also fell. There was, however, a marked increase in the number of children in classes below the first form. For the public examination held under the scheme for the award of secondary school leaving certificates, 7,377 candidates were presented and the certificates of 7,253 students were completed by the signature of the Secretary to the Board. At the Matriculation Examination 21 per cent. of the male students examined were successful.

Elementary Education (Boys). *Part II, paras. 446 to 450.*

89. Public elementary (non-European) schools for boys numbered 23,593 and had on their rolls 887,688 pupils including 105,234 girls. Of these, 174 schools with 21,756 pupils, including 2,259 girls, were schools with standards above the fourth. Taking both boys' and girls' schools together, the total number of boys under instruction in public elementary schools was 787,040, which represents 26 per cent. of the total male population of school age. Eighty-three per cent. of the schools continued to be under private management, and of these, 21 per cent. were under mission management. There was also an increase in the number of elementary schools under the management of local and municipal boards.

Special Education. *Part II, paras. 451 to 459.*

90. The number of schools and classes for special education rose by 50, the increase being due to the inclusion of the statistics of industrial schools, the control of which was retransferred to the Educational Department on the 1st January 1911. The medical schools were attended by a larger number of pupils than in the previous year. Industrial institutions numbered 42 and were attended by 2,161 pupils. The number of teachers under training in training-schools increased very slightly.

Female Education. *Part II, paras. 460 to 466.*

91. Including private schools, there were 1,297 non-European schools for girls with a strength of 91,044. Including girls in boys' schools, there were in all 204,386 girls under instruction. Public secondary schools for girls decreased both in number and in strength, but elementary schools on the other hand showed an increase in both respects. On the whole the returns showed an addition of 60 schools and over 6,700 pupils. Including girls in boys' schools, there were in all 181,396 girls under instruction in public elementary schools. At the Matriculation examination three of the thirteen girls examined were successful.

European Education. *Part II, paras. 467 to 470.*

92. Institutions for Europeans numbered 86 with 7,002 pupils, and, of these, 43 schools with 3,328 pupils, were for girls. The total number of European pupils in all classes of institutions was 7,293, of whom 30, 42 and 34 were studying in Arts colleges, Professional colleges and training-schools, respectively. The results of the European school and scholarship examinations were better than those of the previous year.

Private and Indigenous Schools. *Part II, para. 474.*

93. There was a fall in the number of private institutions, but this decrease was more than counterbalanced by the increase in their strength. The Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi, was re-organized during the year in order to fit it for preparing candidates for the newly-instituted University examinations in oriental languages.

Government Examinations. *Part II, paras. 478 and 479.*

94. The number of candidates both under 'examined' and 'passed' for all the three grades of the Technical examinations exhibited an increase which was marked under commercial subjects, especially type-writing. At the Special Test examinations the percentage of passed to examined rose slightly from 42·89 to 43·76. For the précis-writing test 206 candidates were examined and 81 passed.

The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 1,68,215, which is Rs. 97,838 more than in the previous year. This large increase was due entirely to the public examination under the scheme for the award of secondary school-leaving certificates, which was held for the first time at the end of the year. The charges amounted to Rs. 70,906.

Lawrence Asylum. *Part II, par 480.*

95. The results of the European School Examinations were satisfactory, while those of the Government Technical Examinations did not compare favourably with those of last year. The school had on its rolls 299 boys and 162 girls on the 31st December 1910, of whom 9 boys and 8 girls were day-scholars.

The Reformatory School. *Part II, para. 481.*

96. The strength of the school rose from 231 to 240. Forty-nine pupils were discharged during 1910 and of these 37, or 75 per cent., obtained employment against 80 per cent. in the previous year. A complete separation of the senior from the junior boys was effected during the year.

School of Arts. *Part II, para. 482.*

97. The number of pupils on the rolls rose from 368 to 429. At the Government Technical Examinations 63 per cent. of the pupils that appeared from the school were successful. The work done in the several departments of the school was on the whole satisfactory.

Libraries. *Part II, para. 483.*

98. The daily number of readers in the Connemara Library averaged as during the previous year, nearly 53. Standard works to the number of 278 were added during the year. The most popular subjects were belles lettres, history, philology and epigraphy, arts and industries, and religion. The staff of the Oriental Manuscripts Library was placed on an improved footing during the year. Of the 889 manuscript works added to the Library, 684 were Sanskrit works. There has been an increase in the number of visitors and in the number of books consulted.

Periodicals. *Part II, para. 484.*

99. The total number of periodicals and newspapers published during the year rose slightly to 385. Eighty-two of these, as against 61 in 1909, dealt with current politics. The tone of the press was, on the whole, healthy and moderate, security being demanded from two Telugu newspapers only. Action was taken under sections 12 (1), 13 and 15 of the Press Act in respect of three papers published in Pondicherry: all three ceased publication during the year, but one was resuscitated and the provisions of the Act were again applied.

Registration of Books. *Part II, para. 485.*

100. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 3,580 against 2,919 in the previous year. Of these, 415 works or 11 per cent. were educational in their aim. As usual, the largest number of these works came under "Religion."

Government Museum. *Part II, paras. 487 to 493.*

101. As usual the Museum attracted a large number of visitors, the figures showing a considerable increase over those of the previous year. Among the more noteworthy additions to the collections were eight gold-plated copper sheets of large size, with figures in high relief of Siva, Parvati and other personages of Hindu mythology, from the famous Srisailam temple in the Kurnool district, and fifteen treasure-trove Pandyan gold coins (Vārahās) of a previously unknown type from South Canara, which constitute one of the most interesting numismatic finds made during recent years in South India. The zoological acquisitions included a dugong from Tuticorin. The Aquarium, which was opened to the public in October 1909, continued to be very popular, the number of visitors during the year and the amount realised in admission fees being 143,897 and Rs. 5,223 respectively. Coloured figures of Madras sea-fish, with their scientific and Tamil names, were exhibited over the tanks.

Marine Aquarium.

Meteorology. *Part II, paras. 494 to 496.*

102. New observatories, of the fourth class, were opened at Anantapur and Guntúr during the year; the total number of observatories under the control of the Meteorologist was thus raised to twenty-five. The chief work of the office consisted in the publication of the daily weather report and the rainfall returns. The number of rain-recording stations other than observatories was four less than in the previous year, and of those in the Presidency 94 per cent. were inspected.

Astronomy. *Part II, para. 497.*

103. At Madras Observatory observations are mainly confined to those necessary for maintaining an accurate time service, and this work was efficiently performed throughout the year. The Kodaikanal Observatory is devoted mainly to solar work, but complete meteorological, magnetical, and seismometric records are also maintained, while general astronomical observations are made when matters of special interest are involved. The year was on the whole favourable for solar work. Halley's comet was well observed during a period of six weeks and during the year 81 shocks were registered by seismometer.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæology. *Part II, paras. 498 to 501.*

104. Excavation work was confined to three centres, the most important of which was the site of the Buddhist remains at Rámathírtham in the Vizagapatam district, where work on the ruined monastery was in progress last year. The excavations have now been completed on the monastery site and on the neighbouring hill of Durgakonda, where four extensive cave shrines, also of Buddhist origin, were found. Two prehistoric burial sites were opened in the Coimbatore and Malabar districts. At Perungulam, the site in the Malabar district, sepulchral remains were found in caves which had been cut out of laterite rock, a most unusual disposal of prehistoric tombs. The site in the Coimbatore district is of the more usual type, a mound covering urns enclosed by a circle of boulders. Pottery was found at both sites. The list of monuments for conservation during the year contained over four hundred items and more than thirty thousand rupees were spent on them by the Public Works Department. Five monuments were declared 'protected' and others were selected for retention on the permanent list by the Superintendent on his tours. Over two hundred photographs were added to the department's collection, and copper plates, idols, and articles of treasure trove were acquired from Imperial funds.

Epigraphy. *Part II, para. 502.*

105. More than four hundred epigraphs were collected during the field season, chiefly in the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, Chingleput and Tanjore, and in the Mysore State. Tentative transcripts were prepared for over seven hundred lithic records included in the lists of the previous year, and, in addition to the preparation of articles for epigraphical publications, much miscellaneous work was done in the examination of coins, copper-plates and squeezes of stone inscriptions. The Velurpalaiyam plates from the North Arcot district proved to be important records for later Pallava history.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical. *Part II, paras. 504 to 506.*

106. At the close of the year there were in all 264 clerks in Holy Orders officiating under the license of the Bishop of Madras. During the year eight Indians were ordained deacons, and two Europeans and one Indian were ordained

priests by the Bishop of Madras, while the Bishop in Tinnevelly ordained eleven deacons and eight priests, all of whom were Indians.

Stationery. *Part II, paras. 507 and 508.*

107. The value of the English and Indian stores received during the year was Rs. 14·54 lakhs against Rs. 11·15 lakhs in the previous year, the increase being mainly attributable to the provision of a reserve stock of all articles of country manufacture. There was a slight decrease in issues, which was due to a change in the programme of supplies introduced during the year, the closing balance being thus greater in value than the balance at the beginning of the year.

Government Press, Madras. *Part II, paras. 509 to 514.*

108. There was a slight fall both in the receipts and expenditure of the Government presses. The outturn both in pages set up and in impressions printed was the highest on record numbering 303,983 pages and 124,950,576 impressions, the result being a lower cost per unit than in the previous year. The increase of work, which was felt also in the binding department, the foundry and in other branches, was due mainly to Census and the revision of forms.

District Presses. *Part II, para. 515.*

109. There was a slight increase in the value of the work done by district presses. There was also an increase under cash receipts, chiefly due to the insertion of a larger number of private advertisements. There was a decrease under charges.

Chemical Examiner's Department. *Part II, paras. 516 to 519.*

110. The number of cases examined by the Chemical Examiner in 1910 was 1,124 against 1,929 in the previous year; of these 185 and 95 were cases of suspected human poisoning and animal poisoning, respectively, while 156 related to stains and 19 to miscellaneous medico-legal cases; the remaining 669 were general analyses and other work for various Government departments, municipalities and private parties. The principal inorganic poisons detected were various compounds of arsenic and of mercury, and the organic poisons included aconite, alcohol, atropine, calotropis gigantea, opium and strychnine. The principal miscellaneous articles examined were explosives, petroleum, vegetable oils, turpentine, paints, etc., for the Customs department; sugar, tinned meat, etc., for the Commissariat department; milk, flour, chloroform for the Military department; and water, bread, opium, toddy residues, quinine, chloroform, liquid fuel, milk, nitre, ghee, inks, water and silt, tobacco, cement, manures and a variety of other articles for various Government departments, municipalities and private firms.

Charitable Institutions. *Part II, paras. 520 to 522.*

111. During the year under report there were 3,322 charitable institutions in the Presidency with an aggregate income of over twelve lakhs. The majority of these were maintained by the general public, and the remainder were supported or aided by Government or local boards. Most of these institutions were intended for travellers, and in many of them food was provided in addition to accommodation. More than one-sixth of the total number were intended exclusively for the feeding and accommodation of Brahmans and bairagis. Some three hundred were for the relief of paupers. The average number of people in receipt of relief was equivalent roughly to one in every thousand of the population, while nearly $21\frac{1}{2}$ million persons were aided at all the institutions in the course of the year.

Muhammadans in the service of Government. *Part II, para. 523.*

112. Apart from appointments in the Public Works Department, the percentage of Government appointments held by Muhammadans was 14·62, a slight increase on the figure for the preceding year. As the proportion of Muhammadans to the total population according to the census of 1901 was only 6·42, it is clear that in point of numbers they hold far more than their proportionate share of these appointments. At the same time most of the appointments held by them were in the lower grades of the various departments, by far the greater number being police constables on Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 a month. Only 1·99 per cent. of the appointments in the Public Works Department were held by Muhammadans.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS, ETC.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 10 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

2. *Vide* pages 11 to 33 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

3. *Vide* pages 34 to 48 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

4. *Vide* pages 49 to 54 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

5. *Vide* pages 55 to 64 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS.

6. *Vide* pages 65 to 78 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

7. (i) *Vide* pages 79 to 93 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

(ii) A new district, called the Rámnád district, was constituted with effect from 1st June 1910, and comprises the taluks of Srívilliputtúr and Sáttúr (excluding the Koilpatti strip containing 21 ryotwari villages) of the Tinnevelly district, the entire zamindaris of Rámnád and Sivaganga, and four resumed villages in Paramagudi of the Madura district. The head-quarters of the new district were temporarily fixed at Madura.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1901—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.

8. *Vide* pages 94 to 101 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION. (1910–1911.)

9. A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George, consequent on the resignation of his office by the Hon'ble Maharaja Sri Rao Sir Venkata Swetachalapati Ranga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Bobbili, the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatarama Krishnaswami Aiyar, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, was appointed a Member of Council. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar took his seat on the 17th January 1911, under the usual salute.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(M.E. 1085—16TH AUGUST 1909 TO 15TH AUGUST 1910.)

[*Report on the Administration of Travancore State for the year M.E. 1085.*]

[The Maharaja of Travancore, His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur, Shamsher Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., is a Kshatriya; his age is 54 and he has no male heirs. The area of the State is 7,129 square miles and the population according to the census of 1911 was 3,430,254. The annual subsidy paid to the British Government is Rs. 8,10,652. The present gross revenue is estimated to be Rs. 1,21,03,133. The strength of the military force maintained during the year was 1,441.]

General and Political.

10. In December 1909 His Highness the Maharaja proceeded to Madras to meet His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The sixth Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly was held on the 5th January 1910 and sat for five days.

Administration of the Land.

Land Revenue.

11. Owing to the introduction of new settlement rates and the levy of a new irrigation cess, the current demand on wet, garden and dry lands rose from Rs. 28,62,371 to Rs. 32,31,928. There was a substantial fall under miscellaneous revenue of Rs. 4,27,201, due to abnormal figures in the previous year. Out of a total demand of Rs. 37,59,111, inclusive of arrears, Rs. 35,88,132 were collected, Rs. 14,206 were written off and a balance was left at the end of the year of Rs. 1,56,773. A sum of Rs. 52,855 represented arrears on lands in Cochin which could not be recovered under the Regulation: suits instituted in Cochin Courts for the recovery of arrears on some of these lands were decided in favour of Travancore.

Coercion.

12. The number of demand notices rose from 51,956 to 64,369. Distraints fell from 1,103 to 1,093 and sales from 413 to 147.

13. There was a decline in the percentage of disposals under all heads except that of Land Acquisition. Revenue Cases.

14. There were seven applications for loans under the amended Regulation. Agricultural Loans.

15. Operations were confined to special and miscellaneous cadastral surveys. Proposals were received for the complete re-survey of the Nedumangad taluk. Considerable progress was made in maintenance work. Survey.

16. The outstanding settlement of four taluks and of *cherikals* in settled taluks was, with inconsiderable exceptions, completed during the year, and both settlement parties were disbanded. The Special Officer, appointed to settle claims to lands within the Poonjar *pakuthi*, announced his decisions towards the end of the year. Settlement.

Protection.

17. Four ordinary meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year. In addition to a Regulation controlling weights and measures, amending Regulations were passed on the subject of Vakils, Government Land Conservancy, Agricultural Loans, Public Gambling, Towns Conservancy and Improvement, Land Acquisition, Forests and the Code of Criminal Procedure. Legislation.

18. A new station was opened at Munniar and the sanctioned strength of the force raised from 1,735 to 1,750, the actual strength at the close of the year being 1,728. There were 33 cases of dismissal: 69 policemen were prosecuted, and 3 were convicted, 9 being still under trial. Inclusive of arrears, the total number of cognizable cases for disposal was 3,918, of which 1,766 cases were referred as false, 55 were transferred to the undetected list and 1,973 were charged, leaving a pending balance of 124. The percentage of conviction to cases charged was 78, and of persons 61, the figures being almost identical with those of the previous year. The percentage of property recovered rose from 35 to 39. There was a marked increase in robberies, but otherwise the figures of grave crime were practically stationary. Police.

19. The number of the Courts exercising criminal jurisdiction was 61. New Courts established were: a Sessions Court at Kottayam, an Additional Sessions Court at Quilon, a temporary Additional First-class Magistrate's Court at Trivandrum and a Tahsildar-Magistrate's Court for Devikulam. Courts abolished were: the Additional Sessions Court at Alleppey and the Third-class Magistrate's Court at Anjanad. Five of the Tahsildar-Magistrates were invested with First-class powers. Criminal Justice. Tribunals.

20. The number of offences reported fell from 18,088 to 17,080, of which 13,876 were offences under the Penal Code. The percentage of conviction in respect of persons charged rose from 26 to 28. The number of juvenile accused fell from 668 to 260, and, of 151 actually brought to trial, 52 were convicted. The total number of cases for disposal by the magistracy, including arrears, was 17,915, of which all but 298 were disposed of. The average duration of pendency rose from 29 to 36 days in preliminary enquiries and from 14 to 15 days in trials. The Appellate Magistrates numbered 9 as in the previous year, and they disposed of 1,209 appeals out of a total of 1,224, the average duration of an appeal falling from 20 to 18 days. The percentages of confirmation, modification and reversal were 53, 14 and 32. The Sessions Courts disposed of 150 out of 164 cases, the average duration of a case falling from 11 to 9 days. Of 384 appeals for disposal, 357 were decided, the percentage of reversal rising from 31 to 35. The High Court dealt with 13 referred cases, 124 appeals and 472 revision cases. Offences.

21. Four hundred and sixty-eight prisoners were admitted into the Central Prison, the daily average strength falling from 428 to 406. The number of under-trial prisoners fell again from 126 to 74. The number of admissions to hospital was 565, the increase of 149 being due to an outbreak of dysentery. Total earnings for the year fell from Rs. 24,143 to Rs. 20,360 and expenditure fell from Rs. 65,712 to Rs. 59,759. There was a substantial increase in the value of printing and binding work turned out. Prisons.

22. (i) The Civil Courts Regulation, which came into force during the year, swelled the files of the Munsifs by enhancing their pecuniary jurisdiction in ordinary suits and in small causes from Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 50 to Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 100 respectively. To meet the increase of work, one new District Court, two new Munsifs' Courts and eight Additional Munsifs' Courts were opened, while a Civil Justice.

redistribution of jurisdictions was effected. The total number of Civil Courts on the last day of the year was 39 against 29 in the previous year.

Munsifs' Courts. (ii) The total number of original suits filed rose from 47,800 to 51,312 and of appeals from 2,916 to 3,365. In the Munsifs' Courts the number of small causes instituted rose from 23,803 in the previous year to 32,520. Inclusive of arrears, re-admissions, etc., the numbers for disposal were 33,435 ordinary suits and 35,110 small causes: of these, 22,685 and 32,990 respectively were disposed of, forming 81 per cent. of the total for disposal. The average duration of contested cases fell from 7 months and 25 days to 7 months and 15 days.

District Court. (iii) In the District Court the institutions of the year numbered 573 ordinary suits and 9 small causes against 809 and 34 respectively of the previous year, the marked decrease being due to the enhancement of the powers of Munsifs. Out of a total for disposal of 1,499 suits and small causes, 769 were disposed of during the year, disposals exceeding institutions by 187. There was an appreciable fall in the average duration of suits disposed of. Appeals preferred before the District Court, inclusive of arrears, amounted to 3,808, out of which 2,470 were disposed of, leaving an arrear balance of 1,338, an increase of 316 on the previous year's figures. In the case of Munsifs' decrees the percentages of confirmation, modification and reversal were 57, 18 and 25 against 54, 18 and 28 in the previous year.

High Court. (iv) Before the High Court 347 first and 438 second appeals were filed. Of a total for disposal of 1,311 there was a balance at the close of the year of 556. In the case of first appeals the percentages of confirmation, modification and reversal were 53, 24 and 23 against 49, 35 and 16 in the previous year: in the case of second appeals the percentages were 68, 8 and 24 against 68, 12 and 20 in the previous year.

Registration. 23. Four Sub-Registrars' offices were opened during the year, bringing the total number of offices up to 63. Documents presented numbered 220,914, or 267 more than in the previous year, and of these 99 per cent. were registered on the day of presentation. The average value of transactions rose from Rs. 275 to Rs. 292. Receipts amounted to Rs. 3,97,924 and expenditure to Rs. 1,33,331.

Military. 24. The strength of the Brigade fell from 1,471 to 1,441. Four men were convicted by court-martial of insubordination, but the general conduct of the force was satisfactory.

Production and Distribution.

Agriculture. 25. Three new farms were opened during the year and an agricultural exhibition was held at Trivandrum. The department paid special attention to manurial values and to concerting measures to check the spread of the cocoanut-palm disease, which now affects 50,000 acres.

Weather and Crops. 26. The season was on the whole favourable, although the price of food-grains fell only very slightly. The average rainfall of 39 stations was 79 inches against 88 in the previous year.

Forests. 27. The area of reserved forests remained almost the same, while under reserved lands there was a net increase of something over 9 square miles. There were 27 reserves still pending settlement. Owing to the large stocks unsold the quantity of timber felled declined from 1,180,699 to 885,590 cubic feet. The net revenue fell from Rs. 2,75,301 to Rs. 2,21,254, a sum of Rs. 42,953 being expended upon works. Great success was attained in measures adopted to protect the forests against fire. The Darbar sanctioned a scheme for reorganising the department in all its branches.

Factories. 28. There were 66 factories in the State. Of these, 34 were for the manufacture of tea and 32 were severally concerned with tiles and bricks, cotton and coir yarn, the extraction of cocoanut-oil, and the husking of paddy. There was one electrical water-power station. The total number of operatives was 5,250, including 738 women and 1,168 children, an increase of 1,341 over last year's figures. The working day varied from 8 to 12 hours.

Trade. 29. The value of exports rose from Rs. 2,94,09,700 to Rs. 3,28,09,037: that of imports fell from Rs. 2,54,61,273 to Rs. 1,83,65,647, there being a decrease of nearly 80 lakhs under paddy. There was a fall of 11½ lakhs in the value of cocoanut produce exported, chiefly owing to deficient production. There was a slight decrease in the tonnage of vessels calling at the several ports, and the want of facilities for shipping and landing cargo at Alleppey was still felt. Of the entire trade, 96 per cent. was with British India.

Public Works.

30. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 20,87,297 to Rs. 24,98,890. The outlay on communications amounted to Rs. 8,12,018, or Rs. 85,876 in excess of that in the year previous. The length of main roads, village roads, traces and canals maintained was respectively 2,193, 1,789, 351 and 166 miles. The Shencotta-Quilon Railway continued to work at a loss, the State paying Rs. 1,70,971 in guaranteed interest against Rs. 1,88,054 in the previous year. The expenditure on irrigation amounted to Rs. 5,13,184, of which Rs. 4,14,754 was utilized for the Kodayar project. Expenditure on buildings rose from Rs. 3,73,817 to Rs. 7,71,948, a large part of which was for the Alleppey pier. There were 192 anchal offices and 227 letter-boxes as against 181 and 189 in the previous year, and there was a further increase in the number of covers dealt with of 8,42,633. The receipts of the department were Rs. 90,234 and its expenditure Rs. 1,22,657. The public availed themselves freely of the new revenue hundi system.

Communications.

Railway.

Irrigation.

Buildings.

Anchal.

Education.

31. During the year the system of education was remodelled throughout by the introduction of a comprehensive Education Code and the adoption of the School-Leaving Certificate scheme. The Travancore secondary school-leaving certificate was recognised by the Madras University as equivalent to the Matriculation certificate, and the Middle School and the Vernacular Higher examinations were abolished. Revised courses for both elementary and secondary schools were introduced and a new Inspection Code put into operation. Sanction was accorded for the organization of a Teachers' College at Trivandrum. The number of arts colleges was 4 as before, but secondary schools decreased in number and in strength by 10 and 4,840, respectively, the decrease being due to the stricter requirements of the new Code and consequent reclassification of schools. Elementary schools, now classified as higher and lower grade elementary schools, rose in number from 3,321 to 3,594 and in strength from 186,423 to 203,228. The percentage of the male population of school-going age attending elementary schools rose from 61·4 to 74 and of the female population from 24 to 26. Training schools increased in number from 5 to 6 and their strength from 120 to 143. Technical and special schools numbered 21 with a strength of 967. The gross expenditure rose from Rs. 7,41,764 to Rs. 7,60,364, of which 10·9 per cent. was on collegiate education, 17·9 per cent. on secondary education, 9 per cent. on technical education and 50·5 per cent. on elementary education. The percentage on elementary education shows an advance of 3·9.

Expenditure.

Revenue and Finance.

32. The total revenue of the State rose from Rs. 1,16,98,458 to Rs. 1,21,03,133, there being a surplus over expenditure of Rs. 1,82,612. During the year, however, abnormal losses amounting to Rs. 6,32,334 were written off, and the Darbar balance, which opened with Rs. 71,95,761, closed at Rs. 67,46,039. Owing to the unfavourable season there was a fall of 1 lakh under customs, but stamp revenue rose by 1½ lakhs, and there was a lapse of old deposits aggregating Rs. 3,46,169. Expenditure rose from Rs. 1,11,89,962 to Rs. 1,19,20,521, the increase being marked under Public Works.

Vital Statistics and Medical Service.

33. The number of births registered fell from 57,241 to 55,182, while that of deaths rose from 39,266 to 47,382. Small-pox prevailed in a virulent form throughout the year. The number of vaccinations rose from 133,630 to 158,834. There was a substantial increase in the number of patients treated at the 21 hospitals and 23 dispensaries maintained by the State, while the number of cases treated by medical officers on itinerant duty was 15,148, or 7,202 more than in the previous year. The vaidyasalas were reorganized and their number raised to 69. The expenditure on medical relief reached Rs. 3,59,133. The five Town Improvement Committees continued their work and spent a sum of Rs. 55,842, their incomes aggregating Rs. 73,683.

Miscellaneous.

34. The Archæological Department took 111 stone inscriptions and secured 32 copper plates during the year, and towards its close published the first three numbers of the "Travancore Archæological Series." Five Sanskrit manuscripts were published and 57 rare manuscripts obtained on loan and in part copied.

COCHIN STATE.

(M.E. 1085—16TH AUGUST 1909 TO 15TH AUGUST 1910.)

[*Report on the Administration of Cochin for the year M.E. 1085.*]

[His Highness Sir Sri Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Raja of Cochin, is a Kshatriya. He is 58 years of age and has male heirs. He was educated privately in English, Sanskrit and Malayalam. The Raja pays a tribute of Rs. 2,00,089 and maintains a military force of 290 men. According to the census of 1901, the population of the State was 812,025. The gross revenue of the State is estimated at Rupees 39,56,701.]

General and Political.

35. His Highness the Raja visited Madras in December 1909, exchanging visits with His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and with His Excellency the Governor of Madras. Proceeding to Calcutta, His Highness was present at a banquet given by His Excellency the Viceroy. Among visitors to the Cochin State during the year were His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, the Kumar Raja of Benares and Mr. K. G. Gupta, C.S.I., of the India Council. Mr. A. R. Banerji, I.C.S., continued to hold the office of Diwan.

Administration of the Land.

Land Revenue.

36. The total current demand was Rs. 11,04,032 and 99·7 per cent. of this was collected. All cases of old disputed arrears were disposed of during the year, and, of an arrear demand amounting to Rs. 14,676 a balance remained uncollected of Rs. 2,057 as against Rs. 8,556 of the previous year. There was no appreciable increase in the number of coercive measures.

Loans.

37. A sum of Rs. 9,450 was advanced during the year.

Protection.

Legislation.

38. Besides the passing of the Municipality and Sanitary Improvement Regulation and the issue of a Proclamation for the more efficient administration of Devaswoms, numerous rules were promulgated under existing Regulations.

Police.

39. The sanctioned strength of 63 officers and 477 men was maintained throughout the year, and the strength of the reserve police, 83 of all ranks, remained unchanged. The total number of departmental punishments rose from 409 to 416, but 73 constables received money rewards from the State as against 41 in the previous year. There were three convictions against policemen out of the 24 cases against them which were disposed of. There were 1,837 cases for investigation by the police, and of these 1,334 were charged, the percentage of conviction to charged cases rising from 77·64 to 81·03. There was a reduction under all heads in the number of grave crimes reported. Out of 51 persons put up under the security sections, 7 were ordered to furnish security, 30 were discharged and 14 were awaiting trial.

Criminal Justice.

40. Original jurisdiction was exercised by two Sessions Courts, one First-class, seven Second-class, and four Third-class Magistrates' Courts. There were 6,181 persons brought to trial before the Magistrates in 3,726 cases, of which 2,321 related to offences under the Penal Code. The percentage of conviction rose from 35·2 to 43·14. Appeals were preferred against 24·6 per cent. of appealable decisions and the percentage of confirmation fell from 54·12 to 38·6. The Sessions Courts disposed of their file of 20 cases. The District Magistrate disposed of 387 appeals, the Sessions Judges of 17 and the Chief Court of 17.

Prisons.

41. There were seven jails—the Central Jail and six sub-jails. The daily average number of convicts in the Central Jail fell from 121·7 to 120·8, the net expenditure per head falling from Rs. 98 to Rs. 93. There was a general improvement in the health of prisoners. There were 845 admissions to the sub-jails, the total expenditure rising from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,504.

Civil Justice.

42. Two District Courts and six Munsif's Courts exercised original jurisdiction. The total number of original and appellate suits filed was 9,737 and the disposals, including those of pending suits, amounted to 9,575. Suits pending at the close of the year aggregated 690, of which 179 were over six months old. The percentage of confirmation in appeals from the District and Munsifs' Courts remained at about 50. The Chief Court had 485 appeals and 207 revision petitions for disposal, and the balances at the end of the year were respectively 237 and 39, a reduction on the figures of last year.

Registration.

43. The revised Registration Regulation was brought into force from the beginning of the year and the system of commissions to District Registrars abolished. The opening of a new office brought the total up to 17. Of the total

number of 43,130 documents registered during the year, 99·8 per cent. were registered on the day of presentation. There was a fall in the number of documents registered of 2,201 and in net revenue of Rs. 4,133.

Military.

44. At the close of the year the Nayar Brigade numbered 267 of all ranks as against the sanctioned strength of 274. Purchase of uniforms raised the cost of the Military Department from Rs. 32,791 to Rs. 39,354.

Production and Distribution.

45. The Agricultural Superintendent was specially engaged in the organisation of the Second Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle-show, in the publication of agricultural bulletins, and in investigation into the life-history of insect pests.

Agriculture.

46. The season was favourable for agriculture, the mean rainfall recorded at seven stations being 90·47 as against 102·84 of the year preceding.

Forests.

47. The forest area continued to be 605 square miles. Up to the end of the year 7,181·75 acres had been assigned for rubber cultivation. Seventy-six forest cases were put before the magistrates and 65 ended in conviction. The receipts and expenditure of the department were Rs. 7,47,358 and Rs. 3,55,351, respectively, the actual net revenue proper being Rs. 2,71,509 as compared with Rs. 2,66,157 in the previous year. The quantity of timber transported by the tramway again rose from 23,522 to 29,376 candies and the percentage of receipts to capital outlay advanced from 2·7 to 5·4.

Trade.

48. One hundred and thirty-six vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 95,405 tons cleared at the port of Malipuram; the collections under port dues amounted to Rs. 10,291.

Public Works.

49. The total expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 4,79,713 to Rs. 4,96,143. The mileage of roads maintained increased from 450 to 485 and expenditure on them from Rs. 1,08,940 to Rs. 1,21,654. Navigable canals were brought under departmental control and the expenditure on irrigation was Rs. 40,800.

Railway.

50. The gross earnings rose from Rs. 4,44,076 to Rs. 5,16,290. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 2,55,367 on account of working charges, the net earnings give a return of 3·73 per cent. on the total capital outlay, a marked increase on the 2·8 per cent. of the previous year.

Anchal.

51. Two branch offices were opened. The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,511 and Rs. 18,332 against Rs. 11,909 and Rs. 17,429 of the previous year. The department was reorganised at the close of the year.

Revenue and Finance.

52. Receipts and expenditure under various heads amounted, respectively, to Rs. 39,56,701 and Rs. 33,27,136 as against Rs. 40,55,827 and Rs. 33,55,675 of the previous year. Out of the opening credit balance, Rs. 2½ lakhs were placed in the Madras Bank, and during the year the sinking fund of Rs. 3,69,650 was augmented by Rs. 4,01,986, the net liabilities of the State opening at Rs. 15,77,128 and closing at Rs. 9,47,592. The complete separation of Devaswom from State funds was one of the reforms effected.

Land Revenue.

53. Land revenue reached almost the high water mark expected under the new settlement demand which is fixed at Rs. 10,16,467. The excess in the actual figure, Rs. 11,12,964, is due to collection of old arrears and to new assignments.

Customs.

54. The usual sum of Rs. 1,10,500 was received from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention.

Salt.

55. The consumption of salt was practically stationary at 23·52 lb. per head of population, receipts rising from Rs. 3,56,819 to Rs. 3,60,245.

Excise.

56. Under ganja and opium, Rs. 19,000, the whole of the annual rental, was collected. Abkári revenue fell from Rs. 2,24,015 to Rs. 2,21,489.

Tobacco.

57. There was a fall in the rental of tobacco shops from Rs. 2,52,116 to Rs. 1,57,229. The previous year was the first under the new system and prices have not yet found their normal level.

Stamps.

58. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 3,93,776, the highest in record, and the expenditure to Rs. 20,524, as against Rs. 3,81,563 and Rs. 26,498 respectively in the previous year.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

59. The total number of births and deaths registered during the year was 15,784 and 10,946, the percentage to the population being 1·94 and 1·35 respectively. The State maintained 11 hospitals, 8 dispensaries and 2 asylums, the number of patients treated rising from 231,295 to 254,463. Expenditure rose from Rs. 80,764 to Rs. 89,172.

Sanitation.

60. The new Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation came into force towards the end of the year and under it Town Councils were constituted at Ernakulam, Mattanchéri and Trichúr, preparations being made to begin work from the ensuing year. A sum of Rs. 6,504 was expended on the cleansing of public tanks and wells, and a sum of Rs. 8,981 on the construction of market stalls on standard plans. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 43,168 to Rs. 55,198 and the receipts from Rs. 2,069 to Rs. 9,560.

Vaccination.

61. The number of operations was 35,723, a slight increase. Vaccination has been made compulsory under the three new Town Councils.

Instruction.

62. A Special Educational Officer was appointed in pursuance of the scheme for the reorganisation of the department, and the total grant to education was raised from Rs. 1,78,213 to Rs. 2,29,506. Of this, 5·5 per cent. was spent on collegiate education, 15·2 per cent. on secondary, and 53·9 per cent. on primary, education. The number of Sirkar schools rose from 75 to 93, and their strength from 13,271 to 16,031, the increase being due to the opening of new primary schools and the extension of free education to girls and backward classes. The total number of pupils in Sirkar, aided and unaided schools was 54,841, an increase of 3,016. Upper Secondary education was given in 16 schools with a strength of 1,503 and the School-Leaving Certificate scheme was introduced into them. Lower Secondary education was given in 39 schools, and primary education in 343 Sirkar and aided schools. Unaided schools which gave primary education were reported to number 703 with a strength of 15,011. Twelve night schools were opened for the special benefit of working classes and there were 8 aided industrial schools.

Miscellaneous.

63. An industrial survey of the State was completed and a geological survey commenced. Eight departmental codes and manuals were completed and volume I of "The Cochin Tribes and Castes" was published.

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE.

(FASLI 1320—1ST JULY 1910 TO 30TH JUNE 1911.)

[*Report on the Administration of Pudukkóttai for fasli 1320.*]

[His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondaiman Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkóttai, is a Kallar by caste and a Saivite by religion. He is 35 years of age and unmarried. He was educated by an English tutor. The population of the State according to the census of 1911 was 411,878. The actual receipts for fasli 1320 amounted to Rs. 16·23 lakhs. The Raja pays no tribute. The military force maintained by the State consists of 110 infantry and 19 men of the Raja's body-guard. The Collector of Trichinopoly is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State.]

General and Political.

64. His Highness the Raja returned to Pudukkóttai on 19th December 1910 and was able once more to devote his immediate personal attention to affairs of State, but his health was far from satisfactory and he was obliged to return to Europe on 12th January 1911. The personnel of the State Council remained unchanged and Mr. G. T. H. Bracken, I.C.S., continued to hold the office of Superintendent.

Administration of the Land.

Current.

Old arrears.

65. An improvement in the seasonal conditions was reflected in the collection of land revenue. The current demand, exclusive of quit-rents not brought to revenue accounts and revenue miscellaneous, amounted to Rs. 8,34,552, of which Rs. 7,75,169 or 92·88 per cent. was collected in the fasli as compared with a percentage of 90·52 in the previous fasli. The demand under 'old arrears' was Rs. 3,56,698, of which Rs. 98,828 were collected and Rs. 93,611 written off. The special jamabandi for the settlement of old arrears was practically completed in two taluks, the balance mainly consisting of land sale cases awaiting adjustment. Most of the land to be sold was worthless, and the pattadars relinquished the holdings rather than pay the arrears, an inevitable consequence of the policy of 'no relinquishment' which has now been abandoned. In all cases

where pattadars genuinely desired to retain their land, remission of arrears was granted on a liberal scale. It is hoped that the settlement of arrears in the third taluk, which has been postponed during patta transfer operations, will be completed by the end of fasli 1321. Arrears of revenue on the resumed Chinnaranmanai Jaghire were reduced from Rs. 47,492 to Rs. 23,194 and quit-rent arrears from Rs. 88,649 to Rs. 54,449. A sum of Rs. 1,980 was advanced for the sinking of wells and of Rs. 6,825 for the purchase of seed grain and ploughing cattle. Expenditure under 'Land Revenue' fell from Rs. 1,02,347 to Rs. 98,864 or 10·9 per cent. of the current demand. As in the preceding fasli, land revenue administration was overshadowed by settlement operations. Quit-rent. Loans.

66. The survey staff continued to be occupied with the transfer of the registry of holdings. Altogether 117 new adangals were prepared and 123,506 sub-divisions measured and plotted. The Revenue Settlement Officer submitted his supplemental scheme report for Kolattur taluk early in the fasli, his preliminary report for Alangudi and Trimiem taluks being already complete. The new settlement follows the principles of recent settlements in Madras districts, but two peculiarities of the old settlement are retained, no seasonal remission for failure of crops and no double crop assessment. Relinquishment, however, is now permitted. The enhancement of land revenue in the whole State will not exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., a moderate increase when compared with the rise in prices. Survey. Settlement.

67. Five Regulations were passed during the fasli, concerned respectively with survey and boundaries, census, enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and the conduct of public servants, the recovery of revenue arrears, and succession certificates. The representative assembly consisted of 18 elected and 12 nominated members. The annual meeting was held on August 18th, 1911, but the attendance was disappointing. **Protection.** Legislation.

68. The police force continued with a strength of one Deputy Superintendent, 3 Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors and 259 head constables and constables, the force being 11 short of full complement at the end of the fasli. Nearly half the force came on the punishment roll for minor breaches of discipline, but there were few cases of grave misconduct and the three convictions in criminal courts were for nothing more serious than neglect of duty. A re-organisation scheme has been worked out by the Superintendent of Police. The number of cases reported rose from 1,965 to 2,510. Cases under the Penal Code rose from 175 to 262 in number, the percentage of detection falling from 52 to 31. Three cases of murder, 6 of dacoity and 81 of burglary were reported, of which 1 case of dacoity and 7 cases of burglary only were detected. On the other hand detection was effected in 42 out of 94 cases of theft. Thirty-nine cases were charged under security sections, but in only 8 cases were persons bound over. The total number of cases coming before 18 magistrates rose from 3,736 to 4,476, cases under the Penal Code rising from 1,799 to 2,004. The increase is ascribed to greater vigilance on the part of the police. The percentage of conviction was slightly higher generally, but under the Penal Code fell from 14·34 to 12·77. The percentage of disposal fell slightly to 97·16 per cent. Of the 10 cases committed to the Sessions, 4 ended in conviction. The Chief Court received 28 appeals and 39 revision petitions and the Chief Magistrate 73 appeals and 38 revision petitions. A high percentage of modification and reversal was due to inexperience on the part of new Sub-Magistrates. The number of admissions to the jails (1 central and 7 subsidiary) rose from 394 to 455. Under an improved system for jail industries receipts rose from Rs. 1,586 to Rs. 2,934. Expenditure fell from Rs. 9,267 to Rs. 9,175, the average daily dieting charge being 1 anna 10 pies. The health of prisoners was good. Police. Crime. Criminal Courts. Appeals. Prisons.

69. The number of courts was 13, the Chief Court with its Registrar and 12 rural Small Cause courts. The number of suits instituted fell from 9,887 to 8,712, the total number for disposal being 9,826, and 8,779 suits being disposed of. Regular suits are tried by the Chief Court only and there were 3,598 for disposal. The number disposed of rose from 2,612 to 2,879, but 43 suits were pending above one year against 14 in the previous year. The number of small cause suits fell appreciably and the percentage of disposal was over 90 in all three classes of Court. There were 280 regular appeals for disposal and 41 second appeals. To keep pace with the increase in litigation, the Darbar had under consideration the raising of the small cause jurisdiction of the Judges of the Chief Court from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Civil Courts.

Registration. 70. There were 13 Registry offices with an average jurisdiction of 66 square miles and 31,683 persons. The number of registrations relating to immovable property fell from 18,160 to 16,144 owing to a more favourable season Registrations concerned with movables further decreased from 2,449 to 1,718 owing to the exemption of bonds and promissory notes from compulsory registration. The average value of sales and mortgages of land showed steady increase, a circumstance which points to the conclusion that the value of land is increasing. The percentage of documents registered on the day of presentation rose from 85·89 to 89·72. Receipts fell from Rs. 34,655 to Rs. 31,418, while expenditure rose from Rs. 21,771 to Rs. 23,062.

Military. 71. The military force of 110 infantry and 19 cavalry was maintained at a cost of Rs. 22,821.

Production and Distribution.

Season and Crops. 72. The season, though more favourable than that of fasli 1319, was disappointing. There was an unusually good 'kodai' or summer crop, but after November there was a break in the north-east monsoon which materially reduced the yield of both wet and dry crops. The rainfall for the year rose from 28·32 to 33·98 inches. Prices ruled lower than the average of the five preceding years.

Forests. 73. The receipts under the head of Forests, Rs. 45,747, were almost the same as those of fasli 1319, while expenditure fell from Rs. 21,095 to Rs. 18,288. Owing to a lack of rain only 75 acres out of the 150 acres prepared for casuarina seedlings could be planted. The Darbar hope to pass a new Forest Regulation shortly and to begin the work of forest settlement.

Public Works. 74. The total expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 2·39 lakhs to Rs. 2·70 lakhs, but was considerably below the budget estimate of Rs. 3·76 lakhs. The expenditure on irrigation was only 65 per cent. of the allotment, but the quality of the work improved. The new Minor Irrigation Department spent Rs. 15,611. The mileage of maintained road was 307, and, of this, 214 miles were metalled. Expenditure on establishment was 14 per cent. of the outlay on works.

Revenue and Finance. 75. Revenue, which had remained almost stationary in fasli 1319, advanced by more than a lakh of rupees, exceeding 16 lakhs, the highest figure on record in the history of the State. All the principal heads showed an increase except Registration, in which a fall was anticipated as a result of the exemption from compulsory registration of a certain class of documents, and Forest, in which the decrease was negligible. Expenditure fell from Rs. 14,12,339 to Rs. 14,04,556, falling short of the revised budget estimate by nearly a lakh and a half. The most noteworthy feature was the doubling within the last three faslis of the outlay on irrigation and the strengthening of the famine reserve by the addition of a lakh of rupees out of the surplus. Now that the financial effect of the new settlements can be gauged, a comprehensive scheme of re-organisation has been drawn up.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

Medical relief. 76. Public health was generally good, but there were spasmodic outbreaks of cholera and small-pox. The birth-rate fell from 22·05 to 17·97 per mille of the new census figures and the death-rate from 19·39 to 15·35; registration is, however, still defective. The medical institutions in the State are a Town Hospital with 50 beds, a Women and Children's Dispensary and 9 rural dispensaries. The daily average attendance showed a steady increase. Expenditure fell from Rs. 39,503

Vaccination. to Rs. 38,441. Including 354 re-vaccinations, 10,275 cases were vaccinated, a decrease of 3,021 ascribed to temporary causes. The average cost of each case rose from 3 annas 7 pies to 4 annas 11 pies. The percentage of success was 99·5.

Town Water-supply. The new waterworks, which were completed in fasli 1519, proved in every way satisfactory, an uninterrupted supply of filtered water being available throughout the year in the main part of the Town. It is noteworthy that only one fatal case of cholera was recorded.

Instruction. 77. The average daily attendance at the College rose from 480 to 503, the improvement being ascribed to the system of school-leaving certificates. The two State lower secondary schools at Trimiem and Alangudi worked satisfactorily, the attendance rising from 159 to 191. The Lutheran Mission maintained an aided secondary school in Pudukkóttai town. The number of State primary schools rose from 114 to 123, but the number of aided schools fell from 183 to 165 owing to stricter requirements for grants-in-aid. The number of boys receiving instruction in the State and aided schools was 9,831, and the number of girls 1,092, a fair increase on the figures of the previous fasli. The Tamil Patasala

was closed for lack of adequate attendance, but the number of pupils in the weaving school increased to 10. New educational rules were framed, a revised inspection code was drawn up and a new grants-in-aid code sanctioned. Expenditure under all heads, exclusive of the College, rose from Rs. 38,876 to Rs. 42,308, of which 94·8 per cent. went to primary, and 5 per cent. to secondary, education. Expenditure on the college rose from Rs. 19,628 to Rs. 21,777, of which 72 per cent. went to secondary, and the rest to collegiate, education. A sum of Rs. 11,827 was recovered in fees. Finance.

BANGANAPALLE STATE. (1910–1911.)

[*Administration Report of the Banganapalle State for the official year 1910–1911.*]

[Nawab Saiyid Ghulam-Ali-Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Banganapalle, is a Muhammadan of the Shiah sect His age is 37 and he has male heirs. He was educated privately at Banganapalle and is acquainted with Urdu, Telugu and English. The Nawab pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The population of the State according to the census of 1911 was 39,356. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 2·87 lakhs. The Collector of Kurnool is Political Agent for the State.]

78. The State continued to be administered by the Nawab with the assistance of his Diwan. **Political and General.**

79. The total demand under Land Revenue was Rs. 2,09,023, and, of this, 99·4 per cent. was collected. Loans to the amount of Rs. 3,630 were disbursed to agriculturists. **Administration of the Land.**

80. As in the previous year, a strength of 77 of all ranks was maintained. Of 113 persons sent for trial, 37 were convicted, the percentage of convictions to persons charged falling from 40·2 to 32·7. **Protection.** Police.

81. Of a total of 248 cases for trial, 213 came before the Sub-Magistrate, 32 before the Diwan, and one before the Sadar Court. There were 13 appeals to the Sadar Court. Criminal Courts.

82. There were 239 suits for disposal in the Munsif's Court and 213 were disposed of. The Diwan's Court heard 14 out of 20 appeals and confirmed the decisions in 11 cases. Civil justice.

83. The number of documents for registration fell from 1,057 to 900. Registration.

84. Damage was again caused by heavy rains and the cholam crop was poor. The prices of food-grains, however, were easier and cotton commanded good figures. **Production and Distribution.**

85. Rs. 48,820 were spent on public works, of which 19·6 per cent. was spent on roads and 43·9 per cent. on wells and irrigation sources. Public works.

86. The total receipts fell slightly to Rs. 2,70,379, but the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 3,74,602. **Revenue and Finance.**

87. The number of deaths registered rose from 589 to 934, the main cause of death being fever. The average daily attendence at the State hospital rose from 95 to 103. **Vital Statistics and Medical Services.**

88. The daily average of attendance at all schools rose from 821 to 878. Expenditure fell from Rs. 7,436 to Rs. 7,304. **Instruction.**

89. Receipts amounted to Rs. 10,878, inclusive of a State contribution of Rs. 5,500, but considerable balances awaited collection at the end of the year. Sanitation and the construction of roads made progress. **Municipal Council.**

SANDUR STATE. (1910–1911.)

[*Administration Report of the Sandur State for the official year 1910–1911.*]

[The Raja of Sandur, Raja Srimant Venkatrao, Rao Saheb, Hindu Rao Ghorpadé Mamlukatmadar, Senapati, is a Mahratta. He is 19 years of age. He is being educated at Newington under the Court of Wards. There are no male heirs. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains no military force. According to the census of 1911 the population of the State was 13,517. The estimated gross revenue is Rs. 1,21,060. The State is administered by the Diwan under the general control of the Collector of Bellary, who is Political Agent.]

General and Political. 90. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Kothandarama Nayudu Garu continued to hold the office of Diwan.

Administration of the land. 91. Receipts from land revenue rose from Rs. 18,100 to Rs. 19,054.

Protection. Police. 92. The police force consisted of 5 head constables and 27 constables, there being no suitable candidate for the post of Inspector. The police reported 12 cases and secured convictions in 8.

Courts. 93. The Diwan tried 143 criminal cases and 28 civil suits. There were 3 civil appeals to the Political Agent.

Production and Distribution. 94. The rainfall was 38·18 inches as against an average for the last five years of 22·99. Forest revenue fell from Rs. 12,043 to Rs. 11,683. The General Sandur Mining Company, employing 1,241 coolies on the last day of the official year, transported 63,997 tons of manganese ore.

Revenue and Finance. 95. The balance of dead-rent from mines was paid during the year and receipts rose from Rs. 68,871 to Rs. 1,21,640. Expenditure rose from Rs. 41,248 to Rs. 59,747, the increase being under the heads Civil List and Public Works.

Vital Statistics. 96. The birth-rate per 1,000, reckoned on the recent census, fell from 40 to 36 and the death-rate from 43 to 28. There was a fall in the attendance at the dispensary. Fourteen streets in Sandúr town were widened or opened up at a cost of Rs. 2,919.

Education. 97. A sum of Rs. 2,198 was spent on 6 State and aided schools, the average attendance being 306. One elementary school was closed for lack of pupils.

Miscellaneous. 98. A branch of the Hospet-Kottur Railway line was extended to within four miles of Sandur town and gave an impetus to trade.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(Fasli 1320—1st July 1910 to 30th June 1911.)

99. The south-west monsoon of fasli 1320 was an exceptionally favourable one. The areas under first dry crops up to the end of September 1910 were above the average in all save five districts and those under first wet crops above the average in all but six: in no case was there serious deficiency, while several districts, notably Kurnool, suffered during September from heavy floods. The north-east monsoon after opening propitiously fell off early in December, but in spite of its premature cessation, the total fall for the monsoon was above the average in all save seven districts, the deficiency being considerable only in Tinnevelly and Tanjore, where it exceeded 30 per cent., and crops being adversely affected only in four districts. The total area under cultivation with first crops (33,752,000 acres) exceeded the normal for the Presidency by more than a million acres, and the aggregate cropped area was 38,085,000 acres against a normal extent of 36,687,000. The prices of all the principal food-grains were below 'scarcity rate' in every district. 'Warning rate' was only exceeded by the price of rice in two, of ragi in eight, of cholam in three and of cumbu in three districts. The general level of prices was, however, still high. Grain stocks were generally sufficient and the imports of food-grains from other provinces fell in value by more than Rs. 136 lakhs. No signs of agricultural deterioration were reported from any part of the Presidency. The scarcity of labour, however, continued to be felt. In the Ceded Districts, for example,

many of the smaller ryots, who in ordinary years would have supplemented their income by working as coolies, were enabled by the high prices of produce and the favourable season to make a living off the land. The extension of rubber planting was reflected in more active recruitment for oversea estates and wages will need to be enhanced if a sufficient supply of labour is to be retained in the Presidency. This difficulty was, however, felt keenly only by the larger landowners, and small cultivators, working on their own fields, are profiting by a period of agricultural prosperity to acquire sufficient capital to finance themselves. The co-operative movement made a marked advance and there were indications that the agricultural population was more alive to agricultural improvements, voluntarily seeking advice where formerly advice had to be thrust upon them.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1910.)

100. Political pensions in force on the 1st January 1910 amounted to Rs. 3,36,648–9–0. The amount of pensions newly sanctioned or transferred from other provinces during the year was Rs. 9,836–13–0. Pensions amounting to Rs. 32,353–10–0 either lapsed or were transferred to other provinces or capitalized and paid off. Forty pensioners died and six partly or wholly commuted their pensions during the year. The pensions in force on the 1st January 1911 were distributed among 584 pensioners. The amount paid during the year to the Carnatic Stipendiaries was Rs. 2,28,942–14–3 and to those of the Tanjore family Rs. 37,340.

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CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REALISATION OF LAND REVENUE.

(FASLI 1319—1ST JULY 1909 TO 30TH JUNE 1910.)

[*Report on the Settlement of Land Revenue for fasli 1319.*]

Peshkash.

101. The total amount of revenue from permanently-settled estates payable during the fasli was Rs. 49,91,632 against Rs. 49,79,233 in the preceding year. The difference was mainly due to an addition of peshkash to the amount of Rs. 12,393 from new estates in Nugur taluk, Gódávari district. The total demand, arrear and current, was Rs. 52,92,389, of which Rs. 50,92,472 were collected within the fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,99,917 as compared with an arrear balance of Rs. 3,00,757 at the beginning of the fasli. Rs. 1,19,860 of the balance were in North Arcot.

Shrotriem Jodi.

102. The quit-rent payable on villages held on shrotriem or favourable tenure was Rs. 7,55,136, or Rs. 491 less than in the previous year. The total demand, arrear and current, amounted to Rs. 7,68,047, of which Rs. 7,44,269 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,778 against an opening arrear balance of Rs. 12,911.

Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.

103. The total extent of ryotwari holdings during the year, namely 24·75 million acres, exceeded that of the previous year by about 174,000 acres. There were large increases in Bellary and Kurnool due, in the former district, to a fall in areas relinquished and bought in by Government, and in the latter to lands being taken up in expectation of a good monsoon. The total assessment on holdings was Rs. 498·4 lakhs against Rs. 494·0 lakhs in the previous year. More than half the increase occurred in the Chingleput and Tinnevelly districts, and is to be accounted for by the operations of resurvey, revision survey, and resettlement in those districts. The total area cropped amounted to 20·76 million acres against 21·37 million acres in the previous fasli. Revenue from water-rate and the charge on second crop fell from Rs. 30·37 to Rs. 29·63 lakhs, the decrease being the net result of an increase of Rs. ·88 lakh in water-rate on dry lands and a decrease of Rs. 1·62 lakhs in the second-crop charge on wet lands. There was a net decrease under remissions of Rs. 2·22 lakhs. Under the head '*season remissions*' there was a fall under the sub-head 'waste remitted' from Rs. 4·67 to Rs. 3·27 lakhs, 71 per cent. of the wet remissions being in Nellore, Cuddappah, Tinnevelly and Chingleput. Under the sub-head 'shavi, or short crop' there was a rise from Rs. 2·71 to Rs. 6·65 lakhs, Nellore and Chingleput, two of the districts badly affected by the failure of the north-east monsoon, chiefly contributing to the increase. Tirvakammi, or the remission of the difference between wet and dry assessment on wet land cultivated with dry crops owing to insufficient water, fell from Rs. 4·70 to Rs. 2·05 lakhs. Cuddapah, Vizagapatam and Tinnevelly contributed 59 per cent. of the total remission under this sub-head. *Fixed remissions*, or abatements of the demand granted for reasons unconnected with the season, amounted to Rs. 6·15 lakhs. The largest item was 'increment remissions,' that is, gradually decreasing abatement allowed on the introduction of a new settlement or a resettlement where the increased assessment exceeds the old by 25 per cent. These remissions amounted to Rs. 3·85 lakhs, of which Rs. 3·55 lakhs were granted in South Canara and Malabar alone. *Beriz deductions*, that is, deductions made from village collections in favour of inamdars and religious institutions, amounted to Rs. 8·51 lakhs.

Remissions.

Miscellaneous.

104. Miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 86·74 lakhs, half a lakh less than in the previous fasli: the demand under 'Penal charge for water on land irrigated without permission' rose from Rs. 3·25 to Rs. 4·09 lakhs, and that under 'occupation of poramboke land' from Rs. 4·30 to Rs. 4·77 lakhs; but these increases were more than counterbalanced by falls under 'Land occupied without patta, from Rs. 8·78 to Rs. 7·96 lakhs and under 'Other items' from Rs. 11·34 to Rs. 10·79 lakhs. The area of poramboke cultivation fell from 127,027 to 125,795 acres, South Arcot contributing 25 per cent. of the total. The area of poramboke encroachments charged with penal assessment fell from 36,909 to 29,080 acres and the average rate of penal charge per acre rose from Rs. 7 to Rs. 11, varying from Rs. 3 in Anantapur to Rs. 55 in Malabar.

Cesses.

105. The total current demand under cesses amounted to Rs. 64,97,943, or an increase of Rs. 77,872. The revision of the demand in Vizagapatam and the addition of estates in Gódávari mainly accounted for a rise of land-cess on permanently-settled estates from Rs. 12·89 lakhs to Rs. 13·36 lakhs.

Collections.

106. The current demand under land revenue and cesses was Rs. 7,10,06,784; Rs. 6,95,58,665, or 97·9 per cent., were collected within the fasli and a small sum of Rs. 93 was written off the accounts. The total arrear demand under all heads was Rs. 14,11,992, of which 83·3 per cent. was collected and 10·8 per cent. was written off the accounts. The total balance, arrear and current, outstanding at the end of the fasli was Rs. 15,67,029, but by means of subsequent collections the net recoverable balance on the 1st November was Rs. 4,70,568 and of this Rs. 1·59 lakhs represented amounts postponed on account of unfavourable season in Guntúr, Gódávari and Bellary.

Coercive Processes.

107. The number of coercive processes issued continued to decrease, the total number being 1,811,263 against 2,226,944 in fasli 1318. *Demand* notices, which are in the nature of reminders rather than coercive processes, numbered 1,538,087 and there was a decrease in 14 districts: increases in Guntúr, Nellore and Anantapur are ascribed to an unfavourable season. The number of distraint notices fell to 184,884, increase and decrease being distributed as in the case of demand notices. Of the 184,884 defaulters whose property was attached, 100,156, or 54·1 per cent., paid the arrears before *sale notices* were issued, the figures of fasli 1318 being 84,615 or 42·7 per cent. It was necessary to proceed to *actual sales* in only 3,564 cases out of 184,884 cases of attachment, but large increases were shown in the districts of Nellore, Kistna, Anantapur and Bellary. Immovable property of the estimated value of Rs. 1,00,464 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 34,491 and realized Rs. 59,793. The price fetched by lands sold to private individuals was on the average 3·6 times the assessment in the case of dry lands and 6·1 times in the case of wet. Of the total of 13,591 acres put up for sale, Government bought in 3,286 acres for want of bidders.

Loans and Advances.

108. The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act amounted to Rs. 2·91 lakhs and those under the Agriculturists' Loans Act to Rs. 3·60 lakhs, in all Rs. 6·51 as against Rs. 9·94 lakhs in the previous fasli. The decrease occurred chiefly in Bellary (Rs. 2,08,612), Anantapur, Cuddapah and Coimbatore, and was due mainly to the generally favourable character of the season in those districts. Of the advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Rs. 1,35,775 was for sinking new wells, Rs. 84,627 for repairing old wells, and Rs. 36,674 for the reclamation of land. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, Rs. 3,33,389 or 92·60 per cent., were for the purchase of cattle, Rs. 3,681 for the purchase of fodder, and Rs. 4,465 for the purchase of seed grain. The aggregate amount of principal and interest repayable under both Acts was Rs. 9,45,321, of which 25 per cent. was collected without resort to coercive process. There was a balance of Rs. 1,42,396 at the close of the fasli. Interest collected during the fasli amounted to Rs. 2,22,212, and, after payment of interest due to the Government of India, there was a balance accruing to the Local Government of Rs. 61,126 against Rs. 28,635, the average of the corresponding figure for the last five faslis.

Expenditure.

109. The charges of district administration, including salaries of Revenue Inspectors but excluding village service charges, were Rs. 51,90,344 or 7·3 per cent. of the land revenue and cesses realized. The village service charges, which are met from Provincial Funds, amounted to Rs. 54,47,682.

Transfers of Registration.

110. Transfers of revenue registration fall under one or other of the following three heads :—(i) transfers applied for through registration officers, (ii) transfers applied for direct to Revenue officers, (iii) transfers proposed *suo motu* by revenue officers. The number of applications under the first head fell from 60,429 to 50,581, that under the second head rose from 174,659 to 316,107, the increase being marked in Cuddapah, Chingleput and Trichinopoly where resettlement operations were in progress ; under the third head the number rose from 22,353 to 38,414, the increase being in Coimbatore where resettlement operations were also in progress. Excluding the districts where special Revenue staffs are employed, the total number of cases reported declined and the number disposed of decreased still more noticeably.

SURVEYS. (1910–1911.)

[*G.O. No. 3035, Revenue, dated 13th October 1911.*]

Surveys.

111. Six parties were at work during the year, one in each of the districts of Ganjám, Chittoor, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore, and two in Chingleput. The work

Outturn.

accomplished comprised the cadastral resurvey and revision survey (prior to resettlement) of 1,871·40 square miles of government lands, the cadastral survey of 140·75 square miles of proprietary estates, the cadastral survey of 8·50 square miles of government lands, and the supplemental sub-division survey of 44 square miles. The total outturn in cadastral survey was 2,020·65 square miles against 2,078·99 in

Cost.

the previous year. The total outlay on the survey parties rose from Rs. 5,31,175 to Rs. 6,08,467, the increase being solely under survey of proprietary estates. A sum of Rs. 1,09,159 was recovered from proprietors.

Survey Parties.

112. No. I party surveyed 23 square miles of waste blocks in the Goomsur taluk of Ganjám, resurveyed the balance of 52 square miles in Sarvasiddhi of Vizagapatam, and, in addition to surveys of resumed inam villages in Gódávari and Kistna, took up in Ganjám the initial survey of the Parlákimedi estate, completing within the year 118 square miles. No. II party was occupied with the revision survey of 100 square miles in Ráyachóti taluk, and with the survey of 63 square miles of unreserved areas in the same and two other taluks of the Cuddapah district. The supplemental sub-division survey of that district was completed with 44 square miles, and a revision survey of 243 square miles was carried out in the Vayalpad taluk of the Chittoor district. No. III party was mainly occupied with the revision survey of 70 square miles in the Chingleput district and the resurvey of 159 square miles in Ramnad. No. IV party accomplished the resurvey of 441 square miles in the Tinnevelly district and of 42 in Ramnad. Not only was its total outturn 487 square miles, but more than 5,000 complaints and appeals were disposed of. No. V party completed the revision survey of 357 square miles in the Chingleput and North Arcot districts besides the initial survey of several zamindari and shrotriem villages. No. VI party resurveyed 315 square miles in the Coimbatore district, completing the three taluks of Coimbatore, Palladam and Pollachi. Eight square miles of initial survey were also completed by this party. As the Settlement department required records urgently, the party completed 596 square miles under mapping against the usual outturn of 350. The share of

Karnams.

karnams in the various surveys aggregated 84 square miles, nearly half of which was in Tinnevelly. Gazetted officers made 1,112 inspections and the quality of the

Inspections.

work was found to be good in 857 cases, fair in 224, and bad in 31 cases. The quality of work improved.

Maps.

113. The area of village maps printed during the year was 1,373 square miles against 1,873 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the fact that proof copies of village maps for an area of 1,272 square miles had to be supplied urgently to Settlement officers. Touring maps were published of Gánjam, Gódávari, Rámnád and Chittoor districts, and also a town map of Cannanore. Revised taluk maps and touring maps, necessitated by the reconstitution of districts, were in the press. In the ferro-prussiate tracing and printing department 727,085 fields were traced and examined and 534,095 were printed, the year's outturn increasing by 168 per cent. and the cost by only 34 per cent.

Cost to ryots.

114. In Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Tinnevelly, Rámnád, Chingleput, North Arcot and Coimbatore, the cost to landholders was As. 3, As. 3–3, As. 5–7, As. 4–7, As. 3, As. 4–4 and As. 3–7, respectively, per acre.

SETTLEMENTS. (1910–1911.)

[*G.O. No. 3035, Revenue, dated 13th October 1911.*]

Parties.

115. All the five settlement parties, which were at work at the end of the previous year, continued their operations during 1910–1911, Party No. I in Chingleput and North Arcot under Mr. G. A. D. Stuart, Party No. II in Coimbatore under Mr. J. K. Lancashire, Party No. III in Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah under Mr. R. W. Davies or Mr. C. F. Brackenbury, Party No. IV in Tinnevelly and Rámnád under Mr. D. T. Chadwick, Mr. J. T. Gwynn or Mr. H. R. Pate, and Party No. V in Ganjám under Messrs. G. F. Paddison, W. G. McFarland or C. A. Henderson. Messrs. J. Gray, L. J. P. Jolly, C. F. Brackenbury, and J. T. Gwynn acted during the year as Special Assistant Settlement Officers.

Districts.

116. In Ganjám, the resettlement diglott registers of the Chicacole taluk were compiled and registers for all the 147 villages submitted to the Board of Revenue. In the Berhampur taluk, the new rates of assessment were completely introduced before the end of the official year and fair resettlement accounts handed over to the Revenue department. Fifty-six villages of the newly-surveyed Chokkapad Khandam were classified and the Special Settlement Officer carried out an inspection of the Bissoyi villages of the Parlákimedi maliahs. The Special Revenue staff finally checked 230 villages of the Goomsur taluk and 6,744 petitions from Chicacole and Berhampur taluks were disposed of.

Ganjám. Resettlement.

North Arcot. Resettlement.

117. The Special Revenue staff completed its preliminary enquiries into application for transfer of pattas in all the villages of the Wallajah taluk and in 218 out of 255 villages of the Arcot taluk. The records of all but 43 of these villages were handed over to the Survey department. Operations were commenced in the Gudiyáttam taluk.

Chingleput. Resettlement.

118. In the Madurántakam taluk, rough pattas for all the villages pending at the end of the previous year were issued and before 31st August 1910 the fair accounts of all the 354 villages were handed over to the Revenue department. In the Chingleput taluk, the measurement of resettlement sub-divisions and the preparation of fair accounts were completed, but the diglott registers of only 49 villages were submitted to the Board. The final check of revision survey records for the Conjeeveram, Tiruvallúr and Ponnéri taluks was completed and rough pattas were issued for all but 49 villages of the Ponnéri taluk. Thirty-nine thousand two hundred and one objection petitions were disposed of and the fair accounts of 269 villages handed over to the Revenue department.

Cuddapah and Kurnool. Resettlement.

119. Manuscript diglott registers for the taluks of Cumbum and Markapur (Kurnool) and for the Cuddapah taluk were submitted to the Board, and the Special Settlement Officer submitted his reports on the introduction of resettlement rates into the taluks of Cuddapah, Jammalamadugu and Proddatur in the Cuddapah district and the taluks of Cumbum and Markapur in Kurnool. The resettlement rates were completely introduced into the Pulivendla taluk and Government sanction obtained for the proposed resettlement of Badvel, Sidhout and Pullampet taluks, the introduction of the rates into the last taluk being postponed to fasli 1321. By the end of the year the rates had been completely introduced into Badvel and Sidhout taluks and the fair accounts of 82 villages handed over to the Revenue department.

Coimbatore. Resettlement.

120. In pursuance of the revised programme, fair resettlement accounts had, by the end of the year, been issued to the Revenue department for all the villages of Bhaváni, Dhárápuram and Coimbatore, and for all except 3 villages in Avanáshi, 86 villages in Palladam, 20 in Satyamangalam and 79 in Karúr.

Tinnevelly and Rámnád. Resettlement.

121. A slight modification of wet rates in the proposals for the resettlement of the Nángunéri taluk was ordered by Government, and before the end of the year the new rates were completely introduced and fair accounts of 72 out of 83 villages were handed over to the Revenue department. Eighteen thousand one hundred and sixty-three objection petitions were disposed of and, as a result, 36,729 subdivisions were effected. The work of palmyra composition was completed in four taluks. The diglott registers of 178 villages in Tinnevelly, Tenkási and Ambásamudram taluks were submitted to the Board.

Registers.

122. In the course of the year 776 diglott registers were scrutinised in the Board's office, 483 were printed, and 664 were issued to Collectors.

Finance.

123. The total expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 5,81,971 to Rs. 6,90,764. The expenditure on the five settlement parties was Rs. 5,61,321, on the controlling office Rs. 1,11,750, and on the printing of registers Rs. 17,693. The increase in expenditure was solely in the cost of parties and occurred largely under temporary establishments in Chingleput and Coimbatore.

LAND RECORDS. (1910–1911.)

[*G.O. No 3035, Revenue, dated 13th October 1911.*]

Staff.

124. Land Records staffs were employed in all the districts of the Presidency save North Arcot and Rámnád. In Ganjám and Coimbatore, and in the Kárúr taluk of the Trichinopoly district, the staff was employed under the Special Settlement Officer. The establishments in Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chingleput were employed partly in connection with survey or settlement operations and partly in attending to current maintenance or operations preliminary to maintenance. Maintenance work was held in abeyance in the Trichinopoly district, the staff being occupied with current sub-division work. In Vizagapatam the staff was engaged in current maintenance. In the remaining districts it was employed either on current maintenance or on the necessary preliminary operations.

Operations preliminary to maintenance.

125. Special operations preliminary to maintenance comprised (*a*) the preparation of demarcation sketches and stone registers, the opening of stone depots and the demarcation of sub-divisions; (*b*) the scrutiny and completion of field maps; (*c*) the disposal of remeasurement cases and final correction of field maps.

Demarcation.

During the year the preparation of demarcation sketches and of stone registers A and B was commenced in Chingleput and Madura. Fair progress towards completion was made in five districts in which the preparation of sketches was outstanding. The planting of sub-division stones made progress in four districts, but in eight districts the balance to be planted was higher than 20,000, reaching 108,287 in South Arcot and 660,084 in Malabar. It is proposed to restrict demarcation in Malabar.

Stone depots.

The progress made during the year in the opening of stone depots was slow and no depots were opened in Cuddapah, Chingleput and Tinnevelly districts.

Remeasurement.

Out of a total of 605,900 fields reserved for remeasurement, maps were passed by the Land Records staff for 139,578 during the year, making a total up to the end of the year of 329,524. As regards the disposal of remeasurement cases, the progress was satisfactory in those cases where remeasurement entailed no change in registration. The number of cases requiring change of registration was large, or comparatively large, in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, Madura and the Nilgiris. Progress was satisfactory in Bellary, Anantapur, Nellore and Tanjore. There were very few objections to changes in registration.

Current Maintenance.

126. The work of current maintenance was concerned with the training and equipment of staffs in districts, the repair and renewal of survey marks, and the mapping of sub-divisions. Survey schools for the training of revenue subordinates and karnams were held in almost all districts under maintenance. The number of field stones reported to have been renewed or repaired by ryots was 129,123 and by the Land Records staff 162,184. The total number of field stones reported to be missing or in need of repair was 1,250,747. Coercive processes were not generally resorted to for recovery of the cost of repairs or renewals effected by the staff, but there was difficulty over collection in the Nilgiris. The mapping of sub-divisions appeared to be falling in arrears.

Miscellaneous.

127. Village and taluk accounts were examined by jamabandi officers and are reported to be generally well maintained. Statistical registers and firka books were not completed up to fasli 1319 in several districts and in most districts reported on the number completed to fasli 1320 was not large.

WASTE LANDS.

(FASLI 1319—1ST JULY 1909 TO 30TH JUNE 1910.)

128. The total area of the Presidency according to the statement for fasli 1319, which shows the classification of area and the manner in which it was utilized, was 89,010,905 acres against 89,571,650 acres in fasli 1318. Of this, 13,044,489 acres were classed as forest land and 24,405,996 acres as not available for cultivation; 9,812,697 acres were classed as culturable waste, while 9,530,370 acres were current fallows. A total of 32,217,353 acres were actually cultivated, as against 33,755,304 acres in fasli 1318. Of the area cultivated, 10,675,287 acres were irrigated, and 4,171,184 acres were cropped more than once.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

129. There is nothing to record under this head in the Madras Presidency.

WARDS' ESTATES.

(FASLI 1319.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1319 (1909–1910).*]

Number of Estates.

130. There were 26 estates under the Court's management on the 1st July 1909. Of these, Thumba, Chokkappa Mudaliyar's estate, Idaiyakottai and Sivagiri were handed over to their proprietors on their attainment of majority. The Palayampatti estate, which had been retained under superintendence in accordance with section 57 of the Madras Court of Wards Act, 1902, pending liquidation of debts, was handed over to its proprietor on the discharge of its debts. The Karvetnagar estate was so heavily encumbered that after two years' trial the Court withdrew from its superintendence, it being found impossible to manage it in the interests of the minor proprietor. The Kallikota and Atagada estates in Ganjám and the Mambarai estate in Madura came under the Court's management during the year.

Estates restored.

131. The *Thumba* estate, after being under the Court's management for nearly 16 years, during which period its revenue demand rose from Rs. 5,743 to Rs. 7,928, had a balance to its credit of Rs. 4,294 as against Rs. 81 when it was taken under management. *Chokkappa Mudaliyar's* estate was under superintendence for 15 years, during which period debts amounting to Rs. 12,965 were recovered and debts amounting to Rs. 1,14,978 were discharged from the proceeds of the sale of 504 acres of the estate's land. The revenue demand of the *Idaiyakottai* estate rose from Rs. 20,611 to Rs. 35,282 in the $6\frac{1}{2}$ years during which it was under management. Debts aggregating Rs. 17,676 were paid off and Rs. 23,426 were spent on irrigation works and other improvements. There was a balance of Rs. 25,536 at the credit of the estate when it was restored as against Rs. 257 when it was taken under management. The *Palayampatti* estate was managed for $15\frac{3}{4}$ years, during which debts amounting to Rs. 1,15,763 were collected and debts amounting to Rs. 5,86,495 were repaid. A sum of Rs. 66,802 was spent on irrigation and other improvements, while the revenue demand rose from Rs. 52,208 to Rs. 55,677. The *Sivagiri* estate was managed for $13\frac{1}{2}$ years and in this period its revenue demand rose from Rs. 1·53 to Rs. 2·54 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2,56,437 was spent on irrigation works and other improvements and there was a balance at the credit of the estate at the time of rendition of Rs. 8,37,172 against Rs. 19,375 when it was taken over.

Finance.

132. The total cash receipts of the estates during the fasli were Rs. 44,42,418, and including the opening balance the total assets were Rs. 50,18,834. The expenditure in the year was Rs. 42,68,032, and the closing balance therefore Rs. 7,50,802. Government securities and Municipal and Port Trust debentures of the aggregate face value of Rs. 57,90,900 were held on behalf of some of the estates, and the estimated value of the grain on hand was Rs. 50,858, bringing the total balance to the credit of the estates on 30th June 1910 to Rs. 65,92,560. Deducting

extraordinary items, the receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 33,25,270 and Rs. 27,30,973 compared with Rs. 28,30,883 and Rs. 19,73,931 in the preceding year.

Surplus balance.

133. Leaving out of account those estates in which the balances are required either to pay off debts or to meet current charges, the surplus balances at the end of the fasli exceeded Rs. 20,000 in ten estates. Of these the chief were the Parlákimedi ex-zamindar's estate with Rs. 25·75 lakhs, the Parlákimedi estate with Rs. 19·88 lakhs, the Telaprolu estate with Rs. 6·00 lakhs and South Valluru with Rs. 4·17 lakhs. The balance in the Parlákimedi estate is required for the estate survey now in progress, the extension of the light railway, investigation into irrigation works now in progress under a special engineer, and the construction of new palaces. On behalf of the Parlákimedi ex-zamindar's estate the Court has sanctioned the purchase of two villages. The Telaprolu estate lent Rs. 5·80 lakhs at 5 per cent. on the security of land to Vuyyuru, and in South Valluru a resurvey is proposed.

Agricultural improvements.

134. Mr. J. M. Lonsdale continued to be the Court's Agricultural expert. There were six home-farms during the year, and at the Sivagiri and South Valluru farms results of material value were obtained.

Establishment charges.

135. The average percentage of establishment charges and Government Commission to normal receipts was 13·3 against 14·3 in the preceding year. The percentage exceeded 15 in 9 estates and cannot be reduced without a sacrifice of efficiency.

Works.

136. The outlay on maramat works was 13·8 per cent. of the total ordinary expenditure of the year against 18·7 and 18·4 per cent. in faslis 1317 and 1318. Of the total allotment, 71·8 per cent. was expended in the fasli, Rs. 1·54 lakhs on irrigation works, Rs. 1·58 on buildings and Rs. 0·17 lakh on communications.

Debts due to the estates.

137. Debts due to the several estates under management at the commencement of the fasli amounted to Rs. 7,38,256. Including loans newly granted, those newly brought to account, and interest which accrued during the year, the total sum due was Rs. 7,70,827, of which Rs. 1,05,400 were collected and Rs. 16,638 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,48,789 distributed among 15 estates.

Debts due by the estates.

138. Excluding the two debenture loans amounting to £212,500 repayable in instalments from the income of the Kallikóta and Atagada estates, the total liabilities of the estates at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 18·71 lakhs. Debts newly contracted (Rs. 1·16 lakhs), those newly brought to account, and interest which accrued in the year raised the total to Rs. 20·77 lakhs, of which Rs. 6·18 lakhs were repaid and Rs. 0·80 lakh struck off, leaving a balance of Rs. 13·79 lakhs due by the estates. The debts exceeded Rs. 20,000 in six estates.

Education of Wards.

139. Twelve minors continued to be under the care of the Court's European tutor at Newington. Of these, Sivagiri, Kavalappára and Telaprolu left during the year to undergo practical training in estate administration. The two Sivagangas went to live in Madura under their special guardian. Seven of the wards made a short tour in the southern districts during the cold weather and the senior wards visited the Government farms at Palur and Samalkota and the Agricultural College at Coimbatore.

Encumbered estates.

140. As during the previous year, the only estates to which the provisions of section 45 of Madras Act I of 1902 have been applied are Úttumalai and Chundi. In *Úttumalai* debts amounting to Rs. 12,258 were paid and debts to the amount of Rs. 7,186 struck off. The remaining debts aggregating Rs. 2,42,278 are unsecured, except Rs. 61,193 due to the late M.R.Ry. Raja Sakharam Saheb of Tanjore. His alleged heirs have filed a suit against the estate claiming payment of Rs. 3,29,434. Excluding the debt due to the Parlákimedi estate, which is being paid off by half-yearly instalments, the debts of the *Chundi* estate were reduced from Rs. 12,800 to Rs. 8,190. The estate has sufficient surplus to pay its debts.

Miscellaneous.

141. The Parlákimedi Raja's College worked satisfactorily during the year. The University Commission inspected the college and steps have been taken to carry out their suggestions. Improvements to the buildings are still in progress. The Parlákimedi Light Railway worked at a profit of Rs. 2,285 and the Court has proposed to extend the line by 38 miles at an estimated cost of about Rs. 9½ lakhs. The Forest Settlement Officer, whose services were lent to the Parlákimedi estate, is expected to complete his work by the end of April 1911. Steps have been taken to maintain the survey in four out of five estates surveyed, and the survey of the Parlákimedi estate by a government party is now in progress.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

(FASLI 1319—1ST JULY 1909 TO 30TH JUNE 1910.)

Revenue-paying classes.

142. The land revenue of the Presidency is derived from the following sources : peshkash, or revenue paid by holders of permanently-settled estates ; shrotriem jodi, or quit-rent levied on inam villages ; assessment levied on lands held under the ryotwari system, including water-rate ; and miscellaneous revenue, which includes quit-rent on minor inams. The total approximate area of permanently-settled estates for fasli 1319 was 19·08 million acres and the peshkash payable amounted to Rs. 49,91,632. The quit-rent payable on shrotriem villages was Rs. 7,55,136. The total extent of ryotwari holdings was 24·75 million acres and the total assessment Rs. 498·4 lakhs. Miscellaneous revenue aggregated Rs. 86,73,750, including Rs. 23,09,241 for quit-rent on minor inams.

Ryotwari.

143. The number of ryotwari villages rose from 22,971 to 23,036, chiefly owing to the transfer of 62 villages from the Central Provinces to the Gódávari district. Of the 24·75 million acres of ryotwari holdings, 20·76 acres were cropped against 21·37 in the previous fasli, the decrease being due to the deficient north-east monsoon. Of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ million single and joint pattas held for fasli 1315, 13 per cent. were for one rupee and less, nearly 54 per cent. were for sums between one and ten rupees, 23 per cent. were for sums between ten and thirty rupees, 8 per cent. for sums between Rs. 30 and Rs. 100, while the remaining 2 per cent. ranged from Rs. 100 to over Rs. 1,000.

Rent-paying classes.

144. The rent-paying classes consist partly of tenants on permanently-settled estates and partly of sub-tenants of lands held on ryotwari tenure. The practice of subletting is not reported to be on the increase except in Ganjám and in parts of Guntúr irrigated by Kistna water. From Bellary it is reported that the rise in the prices of food-grains and cotton tends to discourage subletting.

Zamindaris.

145. The relations between landlords and tenants in the larger zamindaris were on the whole satisfactory, but in Udaiyárpálaiyam of the Trichinopoly district there were difficulties in the matter of exchanging muchilikas and pattas, while in the Rámnád and Madura districts the number of rent suits caused tension. The difficulties in the working of the Madras Estates Land Act are gradually settling down as suits are decided in the Courts. From Vizagapatam it is reported that many ryots are selling their lands to capitalists for the value of the occupancy rights.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

146. *Vide* pages 131 to 132 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION. (1910–1911.)

The Legislative Council.

147. The official seat which remained vacant at the close of the preceding year was duly filled up. Seven official members resigned during the year, six owing to their departure on leave out of India, and one on his retirement from the Civil Service. These vacancies, as well as another caused by the death of one of the official additional members, were duly filled up. A non-official additional member resigned owing to his departure out of India and a fresh nomination was made in his place. There were two other non-official vacancies in the course of the year. One of these was caused by the resignation of the representative of the Municipal Councils and District and Taluk Boards in the districts of South Canara and Malabar (including Anjengo and Tangasseri), and the other by the death of the representative of similar bodies in the districts of Gódávari, Kistna and Guntúr. These vacancies were filled up by fresh elections. Including four adjourned meetings, eight meetings of the Council were held during the year. The average attendance of additional members was 40—17 officials and 23 non-officials.

Acts.

148. The following Acts were passed during the year :—

Madras Act I of 1911 (The Madras Court of Wards Act, Amendment Act, 1910.)

By this Act, the power to institute and defend suits and appeals on behalf of a ward, hitherto exercised by the Collector, is delegated to managers appointed by the Court of Wards.

Madras Act II of 1911 (The Madras City Municipal Amendment Act, 1911.)

This Act imposes a higher rate of tax on owners of motor-cars in the City of Madras, exempts from taxation bicycles belonging to, and solely used by, *bonâ fide* members of cyclist sections of Infantry Volunteer Corps, and enables the President of the Corporation of Madras to farm out the collection of license fees for the slaughter of animals and other similar fees.

Bills.

149. Two Bills, viz., the Estates Limited Interests Registration Bill, 1911, and the Bill to amend and declare the Law for the regulation of hackney carriages in the town of Madras, were published and introduced into the Council during the year. The report of the select committee on the former bill was also published, but it was not presented to the Council until after the close of the year. The aim of the first of these measures was to provide that mortgagees and lessees, and other persons having limited or temporary interests in property, should be placed in the position of proprietors for the purposes of the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894, the Madras Hereditary Village-offices Act, 1895, and the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897. By the second Bill it was intended to enact a new law in lieu of existing law (Madras Act III of 1879) relating to hackney carriages in Madras, which was found to require amendment on various points and which it was considered advisable to repeal.

150. Three other measures, which three non-official additional members of the Council respectively obtained leave to introduce into the Council, were also published during the year. The object of the first of these measures, the Malabar Inheritance Bill, 1910, was to lay down the rules which should regulate, in accordance with the prevailing usage and the sentiments of the people, the inheritance to self-acquired or separate property left by both males and females. The subject-matter of the second measure, the Malabar Partition Bill, 1910, was connected with that of the first measure and the Bill was intended to enable the followers of the Marumakkathayam and Aliyasanthana Laws of Inheritance to effect a partition of their common properties and to define and make clear the powers and duties of managers of families. These two Bills were referred to the Honourable the Judges of the High Court and the Board of Revenue for opinion. The third measure was a Bill to amend the Madras Equitable Assurance Society's Act, 1869 (Madras Act VI of 1869). It was a private Bill, with which the Madras Equitable Assurance Society was alone concerned, and the chief aim of the Bill was to enable the members of the Society to deal with their own property. This Bill was referred to a select committee and the report of the committee, though published during the year, was not presented to the Council until after its close. **Non-official measures.**

151. No draft Bills were submitted by the Local Government to the Government of India during the year for introduction into the Legislative Council of the Governor-General. **Government of India.**

POLICE. (1910.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1910; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Police.*]

152. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force at the close of the year was 32,207, but owing to the continued difficulty felt in recruitment there were a little over 2,600 vacancies in the ranks. There was no change of Superintendents in thirteen districts, and there was a further decrease in the number of sub-divisions left without a separate officer in charge. The number of districts in which Superintendents had the assistance of Personal Assistants was raised to fourteen. Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, I.C.S., held charge of the department throughout the year, save for an interval of six weeks when Mr. H. D. Robertson acted for him. Mr. P. B. Thomas took charge in February of the Criminal Investigation Department and Railways. **Changes in the Police Force.**

153. The percentage of men punished departmentally for all offences rose from 39 to 41, 15 officers and 488 men being punished with dismissal. Two hundred and nineteen members of the permanent force were punished judicially, of whom 145 were punished for offences committed in their official capacity. Fourteen convictions were for extortion. During the year the title of Rao Sahib was conferred upon Inspectors M.R.Ry. Chintamani Patro and M.R.Ry. S. Bavanandam Pillai Avargal, and the number of men rewarded monetarily rose from 2,285 to 2,680. **Discipline.** **Rewards.**

154. The percentage of illiterate constables was 11·7 as against 11·2 of the previous year. There were no illiterate constables in North Malabar, but in the Ceded districts it was found necessary to recruit a considerable number. At the beginning of the year there were under training 8 probationary Assistant Superintendents, 5 probationary Inspectors and 243 probationary Sub-Inspectors. The number of suitable Mussalman candidates continued to be small, and there was a great falling off in candidates possessing higher educational qualifications, chiefly for posts in the Telugu districts. The two Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore and Vizianagram turned out 1,208 trained men during the year. **Education.** **Training School, Vellore.**

155. The cost of the department amounted to Rs. 80,08,771 or an increase of Rs 5,98,400 on the previous year's total. There was an increase of 4·37 lakhs under pay and allowances alone, due to the revised scale of pay granted to Inspectors and head constables and the enlistment of additional Sub-Inspectors and constables. **Cost.**

156. Reports point to better work generally by the village police, upon whom under the reallocation scheme and the abolition of the village beat system there is now greater dependence. The pay of police talaiyaris is reported to be too low to attract **Village police.**

the stamp of men required, but in Bellary progress was made in procuring them grants of cultivable land.

Armed Reserves. 157. The annual mobilization was efficiently carried out in all districts. In Ganjám, Jeypore, Gódávari and Kistna there was a special mobilization in connection with the Bastar rebellion and some excellent marching was performed.

Railway police. 158. The year was generally uneventful. The system of interchanging constables between the Railway Police and the District Police continued and there was collaboration with the Criminal Investigation Department. Attention has been directed to stone-throwing at trains and trespass on bridges.

Criminal Investigation Department. 159. The staff at the close of the year consisted of 2 European Inspectors and 1 Sergeant in the special branch, 2 Deputy Superintendents, 11 Inspectors, 1 Sergeant, 9 Sub-Inspectors, 16 head constables and 12 constables. In addition to much work of a strictly confidential nature, the department undertook enquiries about criminal gangs, counterfeit coining, bogus provident funds and opium smuggling. The interchange of criminal intelligence relating to wandering gangs between the Presidency and His Highness the Nizam's Dominions was placed on a proper footing.

Crime. 160. In spite of some fall in the prices of food-grains the decrease in the volume of grave crime was very small, the figure standing at 30,335. The percentage of cases personally investigated by District officers rose to 54·4. The aggregate number of true cases under the Indian Penal Code fell from 50,278 to 48,726. Madras City, Kurnool and Cuddapah continued to be the most criminal districts. Coimbatore, Salem, Madura and Cuddapah head the list of murders, which numbered 605 in all, or only 15 less than the record figures of last year. There was a further fall in the number of dacoities from 515 to 448, reported to be due to closer supervision over gangs and wandering criminals. The work of the special party in Madura continued to be effective. Robberies declined in number from 843 to 775, Tinnevelly once more reporting the largest number of cases, the majority of which were "ear-pulling." The number of cattle thefts fell from 3,831 to 3,653. The cattle-branding system worked well in Madura and the Ganjám Agency tracts, while a marked resistance to the "tuppukuli" system is reported from Trichinopoly. True cases relating to coin fell from 113 to 80 and the percentage of conviction rose. There were no riots of a serious nature in the Presidency, but the Madras Police co-operated with the authorities of the Central Provinces in quelling the Bastar rebellion.

Murders.

Dacoity.

Robbers.

Cattle theft.

Coining.

Riots.

Detection and Prevention of Crime. 161. There was a further fall from 29·7 to 27·7 in the percentage of detection of cognisable crime as a whole. The cause may be found in the transitionary condition of the department and in better registration. Only 15·6 per cent. of the murders registered were detected as against 19·9 in 1909, and the percentage of detection in cases of dacoity fell from 17·8 to 14·1.

Prosecution. 162. Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the mofussil attended to 3,950 cases as against 2,956 in 1909, and the proportion of convictions secured by them increased.

Escapes. 163. The number of escapes from police custody fell from 152 to 107. In connection with them 27 police officers were punished departmentally and 58 were criminally prosecuted.

False cases. 164. The number of cases struck off as 'maliciously and wilfully' false fell from 5,792 to 5,254. Prosecution for false complaint was instituted against 383 persons and 121 were convicted, an improvement on previous years. The percentage of police cases found false after trial fell to 0·4.

Criminal gangs. 165. Instructions were issued during the year to remove permanent gangs from the gang registers, retaining only wandering gangs and registering as K.Ds. the really bad characters of permanent gangs. As a result the number of registrations of bad characters and suspects rose from 8,116 to 10,754, while at the close of the year there were only 27 wandering gangs with a strength of 736 adult males. Of these 289 were in jail and 111 were out-of-view. The Criminal Investigation Department is proceeding with the thorough registration of these gangs.

Finger-print Bureau. 166. The Finger-print Bureau dealt with 9,871 references and fresh rules were framed for the working of the system.

167. In all 3,415 persons were proceeded against under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 69·5 per cent. were bound over as against 3,177 persons in the previous year and a percentage of 70. Security sections.

168. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 1,762 as against 1,775 in 1909. Recruiting continued to be exceedingly difficult and the number of vacancies in the force at the close of the year rose from 68 to 103. The percentage of men punished departmentally for offences other than absence without leave fell from 41·2 to 38·8. Seventeen were punished judicially as against 21 in 1909. The number of recipients of rewards rose from 90 to 103. The total number of true cases of cognisable crime under the Indian Penal Code investigated by the police, excluding nuisances, rose from 1,488 to 1,734. Fifty persons were convicted for the illegal use of premises for opium smoking and five gaming houses were raided. Houses of bad repute on the police registers numbered 43. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police rose from 936 to 959, and 36 persons were proceeded against under the security sections. One hundred and sixty-six stray children were restored to their homes and 549 injured and helpless persons were attended to. The number of stray dogs destroyed in the lethal chamber was 4,424. **Madras City Police.** Strength. Discipline. Crime. Prevention.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1910.)

[*Statistics of the Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1910; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Criminal Justice.*]

169. On 31st December 1910 there were in the Madras Presidency the following Criminal Courts:—the High Court, 25 Sessions Courts, 3 Additional Sessions Courts, 24 District Magistrates' Courts, 2 Additional District Magistrates' Courts, 4 Presidency Magistrates' Courts, 105 Sub-divisional Magistrates' Courts, 32 Joint, Assistant, and Deputy Magistrates without divisional charge, 496 Subordinate Magistrates' Courts (including 173 Tahsildars), 62 Benches of Magistrates, 65 Special Magistrates, and 4 Cantonment Magistrates' Courts. On 1st June 1910 a Sessions Court and District Magistrate's Court were established for the new Ramnad district, and at the same time the corresponding Additional Courts in Madura were abolished. The Additional Sessions Court at Coimbatore was also abolished from 10th December 1910. As a result of the re-arrangement of divisions and taluks in several districts, the number of Sub-divisional Magistrates was increased by 8 and that of Subordinate Magistrates by 31, inclusive of 10 Tahsildars. During the year, 3,990 Village Magistrates actually tried cases, or 231 less than the average of the five preceding years, the number being as high as 614 in Tanjore district and below 35 in Anantapur, Cuddapah, and Bellary. **Tribunals.** Changes. Village Courts.

170. The total number of original cases instituted in Criminal Courts during 1910 was 284,363, or 6,104 less than the number in the previous year and 15,678 less than the average of the five preceding years. The total number of appeals preferred was 9,351 or 759 less than in 1909 and 527 less than the average for the years 1905–1909. There were 232,829 persons under trial during the year for offences against the Penal Code, the percentage of convictions to the total number convicted, acquitted, or discharged being 21·3. The percentage of conviction was markedly low under hurt (10·6), criminal force and assault (9·8), mischief (11), offences relating to marriage (4·6), and criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance (8·1). Excluding these offences, the percentage under other offences against the Penal Code exceeded 36. There were 230,092 persons involved in offences against Special and Local laws and the percentage of conviction was 84. The percentage was low under the Cattle Trespass Act (12), and under the Forest Act (53). **Business.** Classes of offence.

171. The number of cases instituted in the 3,990 Village Courts which exercised their jurisdiction during the year was 10,660, or 733 less than in 4,302 Courts during 1909. The number of Courts exercising their powers fell in 13 districts, the most noticeable falls being in Chingleput (76), Coimbatore (65), Gódávari (54) and Salem (69). The percentage of convictions was 25·3 as compared with 25·4 in 1909. **Original cases.** Village Courts.

Bench Magistrates.

172. In Bench Magistrates' Courts there were 62,347 cases for disposal against 64,192 in 1909. The percentage of conviction was practically stationary at 87, but in Anantapur, South Canara and Ramnad it was below 60. Witnesses were examined in the proportion of one to every four cases.

Special Magistrates.

173. In the Courts of Special Magistrates there were 6,943 cases against 7,019 in 1909. The percentage of conviction rose from 88 to 92 and was below 80 in no Court.

Sub-Magistrates.

174. The number of cases brought before Sub-Magistrates fell from 147,360 to 141,600, but there were 5,743 less disposals than in 1909 and the number of pending cases rose from 2,440 to 2,917. The percentage of conviction rose from 34·79 to 36·41, and the average duration of a case in days was stationary at 7. The number of witnesses detained beyond three days fell from 4,323 to 2,603.

First-class Magistrates.

175 The number of cases before First-class Magistrates in the mufassal fell from 8,619 to 8,560, the average duration in days of a case before a District, Joint, and Deputy Magistrate being 10, 23 and 27, respectively. The percentage of conviction for the three classes of Court taken together was stationary at 46. The number of witnesses detained beyond three days fell from 1,008 to 596, and the number of cases pending from 668 to 610.

Presidency Magistrates.

176. In the Presidency Magistrates' Courts the number of cases instituted, which between 1907 and 1909 had fallen by nearly 16,000, increased by 2,349, reaching 52,683. Only 69 cases were pending at the end of the year.

Sessions Courts.

177. The number of cases committed to the Sessions Courts was 1,320 against 1,329 in 1909. The Courts with the largest number of cases were Coimbatore (129), Tinnevelly (115), Salem (95), and Bellary (92); at the other end of the scale came Ganjám (23), Chingleput (30), and Kistna (30). Excluding the Agency Tracts, the average interval between committal and the conclusion of a trial fell from 40 to 36 days, varying between 61 days in Bellary and 21 in three districts. The number of witnesses detained beyond three days rose from 2,397 to 2,566. The percentage of conviction fell from 50 to 49.

High Court.

178. Thirty-four cases were committed to the High Court Sessions.

Appeals.

First-class Magistrates.

179. The number of persons appealing to First-class Magistrates fell from 16,043 to 15,015. The average duration of an appeal was again 19 days, but there was a slight rise in pendency. Sentences were reversed in the proportion of 35 per cent. of the appellants and modified in 8·5 per cent.

Sessions Courts.

180. Against the decisions of First-class Magistrates 2,010 persons appealed to Sessions Courts as compared with 2,226 in 1909. The percentage of reversal was 23·5 and that of modification was 13·4. The average duration of an appeal fell from 31 to 30 days.

High Court.

181. To the High Court 1,132 persons appealed against 1,290 in 1909. The percentage of reversal was 10·6 and of modification 6·7. The Government appealed against the acquittal of 43 persons and in the case of 25 the order was confirmed.

Revision and Reference.

182. District Magistrates received 561 applications for revision and took up 32 *suo motu*, as compared with 438 and 55 in 1909. There was no interference with the orders in the case of 84 per cent. of the persons concerned. Applications to the Sessions Courts fell from 425 to 386 and cases taken up *suo motu* from 64 to 56. There was no interference with orders in 82 per cent. of the cases. The High Court received 585 revision petitions; 84 cases were referred from districts, and 28 cases were taken up *suo motu*. Of death sentences on 68 persons referred for confirmation, 45 were confirmed, 12 reduced to some other punishment, while 11 were reversed. Sessions Judges referred to the High Court what they considered to be wrong verdicts on 48 persons. The verdicts on 14 persons were upheld and those on the remainder reversed.

Miscellaneous Proceedings.

183. The number of persons against whom claims for maintenance were made under the Criminal Procedure Code was 2,635 and orders were passed against 437. Orders to give compensation for frivolous or vexatious complaint were passed against 1,795 persons, as compared with 2,171 in 1909. The number of persons ordered to give security for good behaviour rose from 1,899 to 2,115, the percentage of persons discharged remaining at 28. The number of persons concerned in proceedings to prevent a breach of the peace fell from 1,738 to 1,447, but 590 were

bound over against 600 in the preceding year. The number of persons concerned in summary cases for the decision of possession was almost stationary at 2,431, but the number against whom orders were passed rose from 589 to 698. The number of persons who were ordered to forfeit bail or recognizance rose sharply from 1,425 to 2,188.

184. The number of persons punished with whipping again fell from 1,463 to 620, the percentage of whippings to cases in which that punishment could be awarded falling from 19·92 to 15·40. The figures for 1907 and 1908 were 28·09 and 21·46, respectively. Of the total number of imprisonments awarded, 36·7 per cent. were for periods less than 15 days. Of persons against whom orders were passed under the security sections, 56·6 per cent. were imprisoned in default. Forty-four boys were ordered to be detained in Reformatory schools, but only 56 were punished with whipping against 119 in 1909. The number admonished or delivered to guardians rose from 21 to 23. The number of first offenders released on probation fell from 160 to 156. **Punishments.** Whipping. Imprisonment. Juveniles. First offenders.

PRISONS. (1910.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1910; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Jails.*]

185. The number of Central jails and District jails remained the same as in the previous year. The Criminal Leper ward attached to the Madras Leper Asylum was closed on the 1st September 1910 and leper convicts were confined from that date in the leper annexe which forms a part of the Central Jail at Salem. Owing to the redistribution of districts the sub-jails at Kalwa in the Kurnool district and at Alur in the Nellore district were closed, and two new sub-jails were opened at Valangiman and Papanásam in the Tanjore district, during the year. These changes did not affect the total number of sub-jails, which continued at the end of the year to be 312. The accommodation available in jails at the end of 1910 was sufficient for 12,006 prisoners against 11,776 in the preceding year. Cellular accommodation increased from 3,986 at the beginning of the year to 4,173 at its close. Temporary overcrowding occurred to a small extent at Rajahmundry, Bellary, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore and Madura during the year, and the excess prisoners were housed in sheds and workshops. **Accommodation.**

186. The year opened with a population of 13,178 prisoners of all classes; 94,346 prisoners were admitted and 94,482 were discharged during the year, leaving 13,042 in confinement at the end of 1910. The daily average fell from 13,340 to 12,997. The total number of undertrial prisoners incarcerated during the year was 46,286. On an average such prisoners were detained pending trial for 29·9 days. There were eight escapes and 20 deaths amongst them, and all the escapes were from the sub-jails. Four hundred civil prisoners remained in custody at the beginning of the year; 2,653 were admitted and 2,622 were discharged, one was transferred and another escaped. The daily average and the number of admissions of this class of men were the highest on record. No State prisoner was admitted during the year, but one member of this class remained in the Vellore Central Jail throughout the year. **Prisoners.**

187. During the year 23,482 males and 1,462 females were received by direct committal as compared with 23,983 and 1,409 respectively in the previous year. During the year 2,108 were released on appeal, 20,229 on expiry of sentence, 3,441 under the remission rules, 7 on medical and other grounds by order of Government, 83 were deported, 14 transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 46 were executed and 168 died. The average convict population in 1910 was 10,542 or 195 fewer than in 1909. Of the admissions, 87·10 per cent. were Hindus, 10·56 per cent. Muhammadans, and 2·34 per cent. Christians. Two hundred and ninety-six boys and 67 girls (under 15 years of age) were committed to jails during the year as against 288 boys and 70 girls in the year preceding. Of the boys, 52 were sent to the Reformatory School at Chingleput. Operations to train adolescent prisoners who are too old for the Reformatory have been taken in hand and a special establishment of teachers and trade instructors was entertained under the sanction of Government at Tanjore. On the last day of 1910 there were 183 **Convicts.** Juveniles.

prisoners (3 under 15 years of age and 180 between the ages of 15 and 21) confined at the Tanjore jail. Of the convicts admitted by direct committal, 13·58 per cent. were literate. The majority of admissions belonged to the agricultural classes. The number of prisoners received during the year who had been previously convicted was 3,374 against 3,455 in 1909.

Conduct. 188. There were 13 escapes during the year under review against 22 in the previous year. Of those who escaped, 9 were re-captured and 13 others who had escaped in previous years were also re-captured. During 1910, 13,208 jail offences were reported including 9 dealt with by criminal courts. The corresponding figures for 1909 were 13,532 and 27 respectively. The total number of punishments inflicted fell from 13,742 to 13,409. Whipping was resorted to in 14 cases only against 27 in 1909, while the awards of penal diet, with or without solitary confinement, have fallen from 244 to 149. There were 3,813 habituals in confinement at the opening of the year and 3,204 were admitted during the year, making a total of 7,017, which formed 26·2 per cent. of the total convict population. These men received 45 per cent. of the punishments and 13 out of the 14 whippings. In the course of the year 3,441 convicts against 3,364 in 1909 were released after earning remission. Special remission for continuous good conduct was earned by 2,574 convicts and remission of sentence was granted to 5,929 convicts on the occasion of the accession to the throne of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

Habituals.

Vital Statistics. 189. The total number of admissions to hospital during 1910 was 6,531 against 7,271 in 1909; and the number of deaths was considerably reduced from 310 to 188, the ratio per mille being 14·47 against 23·24 in 1909. The former figure was the lowest death-rate ever recorded in the jails of this Presidency. With the exception of two cases contributed by sub-jails, there was not a single death from cholera in the central and district jails during the year. The death-rate from causes other than cholera fell from 19·64 to 14·31. Of the 9,091 convicts discharged during the year, 69 per cent. gained weight, 19 per cent. lost weight and 12 per cent. were of the same weight as on admission. An altered and slightly reduced diet scale was in force in three of the larger jails throughout the year and this was introduced into the Coimbatore Central Jail also from 1st October 1910. In accordance with the instructions conveyed in G.O. No. 166, Judicial, dated 28th January 1910, the ration of flour for penal diet was raised from 12 to 16 ounces.

Sanitation. 190. New fly-proof kitchens and improved cooking ranges were constructed in certain jails during the year. Iron or steel vessels for eating purposes were substituted generally for porous earthenware vessels. Cage latrines were introduced into certain jails and truck filth ejectors were in use in ten jails.

Financial. 191. Excluding the outlay on buildings by the Public Works Department, the total expenditure of the department for the year 1910 amounted to Rs. 14,50,062–0–11 against Rs. 14,70,072–9–0 in 1909. The cost of dieting per prisoner fell from Rs. 39–3–5 to Rs. 35–10–8, and the total cost of maintaining a prisoner was Rs. 73–8–1 against Rs. 74–5–2 in 1909. The net cost per head rose from Rs. 58–11–0 to Rs. 62–7–0 in 1910 and the net cash earnings under manufactures dropped from Rs. 2,08,169–8–0 to Rs. 1,43,934–12–0. Convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department during the year was valued at Rs. 14,136 against Rs. 11,597 in the previous year. The outlay on jail buildings during the year was Rs. 1,69,336–14–3 as compared with Rs. 1,65,632–3–1 in the preceding year.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1910.)

[*Statistics of the Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1910; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Civil Justice.*]

Tribunals. 192. The following permanent Civil Courts were in existence on 31st December 1910, viz. :— the High Court, the Presidency Court of Small Causes, the City Civil Court, 25 District Courts, 24 Subordinate Judges' Courts, 148 Distict Munsifs' Courts, and 121 Revenue Courts. Of the temporary Courts which were in existence at the end of 1909, those of the Subordinate Judge of Coimbatore and the Additional District

Munsif of Kulittalai came to an end in March 1910, and the temporary Subordinate Judge's Court for the North Malabar and South Canara districts was converted into a permanent Court in July. The appointments of the Additional Sessions Judges of Madura and Coimbatore, who also exercised civil powers, ceased during the year. On 1st June 1910 a District Court was established for the new Ramnad district. New temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts were established for the Kistna, Ramnad, North Arcot and Ganjám districts and in July a temporary District Munsif's Court was established at Amalapuram. There were at the close of the year 6 temporary Subordinate Judges' Courts and 5 temporary District Munsifs' Courts. The number of Village Courts exercising jurisdiction fell again from 5,328 to 5,169.

Litigation.

193. The total number of suits instituted in 1910 was 442,732 or 17,948 more than in 1909, 45,641 more than the average for the five years 1905–1909 and 182,769 more than the number twenty years ago. Part of the increase in 1910 was due to the provisions of section 31 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, by which the period of limitation for suits by a mortgage for sale or foreclosure was extended to 60 years or up to 6th August 1910, whichever limit was reached first. The proportion of suits instituted in 1910 to the total population reached one suit to every 93 persons. In proportion to population North Malabar with one suit for every 39 persons is the most litigious part of the Presidency outside Madras town, while Bellary with one suit for every 337 persons is at the opposite end of the scale.

Number of suits.

194. The number of suits instituted for money or movable property was 363,986 or 82·22 per cent. of the total. Suits in Revenue Courts, the great majority of which were brought under the Estates Land Act, fell from 23,134 to 19,569, the figure of 1909 being due to the rush consequent on the introduction of the new Act. The number of mortgage suits owing to the provisions of section 31 of the Limitation Act of 1908 increased at a bound from 24,514 to 32,609. Suits for immovable property increased slightly to 21,066 and suits for specific relief increased slightly to 4,762.

Nature of suits.

195. The total value of suits, excluding those before Revenue Courts, was Rs. 6,79,91,843, the highest on record. It was Rs. 1,35,20,673 more than the total value in the previous year and Rs. 1,27,14,931 more than the average of the five preceding years. The average value of a suit in 1910 was Rs. 161 against Rs. 111 in 1909. Suits valued at Rs. 20 or less formed 40·99 per cent. and suits valued above Rs. 20 but not above Rs. 500 formed 54·90 per cent. of the total. The number of suits valued above Rs. 500 reached 16,208 against 10,857 in 1905 and 6,874 in 1890.

Value of suits.

196. Excluding suits compromised or disposed of without trial, the percentage of plaintiffs who succeeded in obtaining decrees for the whole or part of the relief claimed was 73·48.

Percentage of successes.

197. The total number of appeals preferred in 1910 was 14,863 or 1,248 more than in 1909.

Number of appeals.

Courts of original jurisdiction.

198. The total number of suits instituted in Village Courts was 105,011 against an average for the quinquennium 1905–1909 of 98,629. Village Munsifs, sitting alone, disposed of 96,597 suits, and Village Benches of 7,896. The total number of suits left pending was 6,384.

Village Courts.

199. The total number of suits filed in Revenue Courts was 19,569, which is 3,565 less than in 1909, but is much larger than the number in any year previous to the introduction of the Estates Land Act of 1908. Divisional officers and seven special Deputy Collectors appointed for the purpose together disposed of 24,643 suits, with the result that the arrears, which had amounted to 13,601 at the end of 1909, were reduced to 8,644. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was 128 and 99 days respectively against 155 and 130 in 1909.

Revenue Courts.

200. The number of ordinary and small cause suits filed in District Munsifs' Courts elsewhere than in the Agency tracts was 105,816 and 161,199 respectively, the respective averages for the quinquennium 1905–1909 being 90,968 and 148,251. Taking ordinary and small cause suits together, the work of the District Munsifs' Courts has increased by over 100,000 suits or 70 per cent. in the last 20 years. The average duration in days of contested ordinary suits was 212, the corresponding figure for small cause suits being 65. The percentage of appeals from appealable decrees was only 12·25 against 13·41 in 1909, and varied from 25·81 in Kistna to

District Munsifs' Courts.

3·49 in Salem. The percentage of confirmation fell imperceptibly from 61·91 to 61·68. In no previous year have so many District Munsifs been at work or has the average amount of work disposed of been so large, but in spite of this the total arrears rose from 52,414, at the end of 1909 to 59,225 at the end of 1910.

District and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

201. In District and Subordinate Judges' Courts, other than those for Agency tracts, 2,269 ordinary suits and 27,478 small cause suits were instituted in 1910 against an average for the years 1905–1909 of 1,594 and 24,554 respectively. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 1,930, and the number of small cause suits 27,383, with the result that the arrears of ordinary and small cause suits rose from 1,869 to 2,322 and from 3,404 to 3,891 respectively. Of the suits disposed of, only 495 original suits and 130 small causes were disposed of by District Courts, the remainder, or about 75 per cent. of the original work, being done by Subordinate Judges. The time available in District Courts for civil work varied from 186 days in Coimbatore, where there was an Additional Sessions Judge, to 21 days in Bellary. The average duration in days of contested and uncontested ordinary suits was 380 and 128 days respectively, the corresponding figures for small cause suits being 88 and 41.

City Civil Court.

202. In the City Civil Court 572 suits were filed, the largest number since the establishment of the Court. Although the average duration in days of contested suits was lower than that for any year since 1905, the arrears increased from 172 to 259 suits.

Presidency Court of Small Causes.

203. The number of suits instituted was 19,136 against an average of 19,453 for the years 1905–1909. The average duration of contested suits was reduced from 65 to 50 days and the arrears fell from 1,884 to 1,271.

The High Court.

204. The number of suits instituted in the High Court, or received by transfer, was 402. Disposals numbered 403, leaving arrears of 442 suits. The average duration of contested suits rose from 486 to 540 days.

Insolvency.

205. There were 983 insolvency petitions presented to Mufassal Courts and 962 were disposed of. The total amount of creditors' claims admitted was Rs. 2,27,430, while assets distributed amounted to Rs. 42,797. The number of persons adjudged insolvent was 370 and that of insolvents discharged 18. The petitions disposed of in the High Court numbered 279, and the arrears were reduced from 549 to 514. There were 144 persons adjudged insolvent, and 166 insolvents discharged. Creditors' claims to the amount of Rs. 9·35 lakhs were admitted and Rs. 4·10 lakhs were paid in dividends.

Appellate Courts.

District Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

206. The number of appeals against the decisions of District Munsifs' and Revenue Courts which were filed in District and Subordinate Judges' Courts was 11,928 against an average for the years 1905–1909 of 9,805. The number of appeals disposed of was 10,929, or almost a thousand less than the number filed. The average period which elapsed before disposal was 226 days against 234 days in 1909.

The High Court.

207. The number of first appeals in the High Court was 576, of which 594 were disposed of, leaving arrears of 1,183. The average duration of the appeals which were disposed of was 652 days. The number of second appeals received was 2,286 against an average of 1,702 for the years 1905–1909, the increase being partly due to the new Estates Land Act of 1908. Mainly owing to the fact that the Court was strengthened at the end of 1909 by the addition of a seventh Puisne Judge, the number of second appeals disposed of was 2,826, and the arrears were reduced from 3,877 to 3,337. The average duration of second appeals was 591 days.

Revision and Reference.

208. In the High Court 899 revision petitions were filed, of which 628 were for the revision of decisions in small cause suits. A total of 835 petitions were disposed of, leaving 959 pending. Sixteen cases were referred to the High Court. Fourteen cases, including 7 under the Indian Divorce Act, were disposed of, and 13 cases were pending at the end of the year.

Miscellaneous.

Execution.

209. A total of 289,331 applications for execution were received, and 283,705 were disposed of. Satisfaction was obtained in full in 16·35 per cent. and in part in 7·71 per cent. A larger number of debtors were imprisoned than in any previous year, the figures being 2,653 against an average of 2,038 for the years 1905–1909.

Legal Practitioners.

210. Nine advocates, 223 vakils, 3 attorneys, 97 first-grade pleaders and 115 second-grade pleaders were admitted during the year, the sudden increase in the number of vakils being due to the rule by which after 1st January 1911 candidates are required to pass the Apprentices' Examination.

REGISTRATION. (1910.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Registration department in the Madras Presidency for the three years 1908 to 1910; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Registration. G.O. No. 1009, Judicial, dated 19th June 1911—Indian Companies Act.*]

Registration offices.

211. During the year six offices were opened and three abolished. At the end of the year there were 489 Registration offices, 22 being under District Registrars, 460 under Sub-Registrars, and 7 under Revenue officers.

Registration.

212. The number of registrations fell from 1,271,401 in 1909 to 1,236,712, but was nevertheless higher than in any year previous to 1908. The season of 1910 was more favourable than that of 1908 or 1909, while other causes suggested for the decline are the existence of settlement operations in Madras-Chingleput, the prevalence of plague in Salem and of cholera and small-pox in South Canara. In some districts the decline is ascribed to an *unfavourable* season. The average value of registered documents rose from Rs. 246 to Rs. 262. Out of the total number of registrations, 1,075,529 were compulsory registrations affecting immovable property and included 520,831 instruments of mortgage and 236,201 instruments of sale. All three figures were below those of the previous year. Optional registrations affecting immovable property rose from 103,787 in 1908 and 107,765 in 1909 to 109,020, instruments of lease aggregating 49,896. North and South Malabar together contributed more than half of the optional registrations affecting immovable property. The number of wills registered rose further from 6,288 to 6,748. Applications for transfer of revenue registry declined from 191,357 to 164,517 and the decrease is mainly ascribed to the facilities afforded for transfer by Revenue officers.

Prosecutions.

213. Twelve prosecutions were instituted by the officers of the department during the year and 5 cases were pending at the end of the previous year. Nine resulted in conviction, 4 in acquittal and 4 cases were left pending.

Copying of documents.

214. The percentage of documents copied on the day of presentation rose from 50·26 to 53·74. This figure is lower than any in the triennium 1905–1907, but the volume of work has increased more rapidly than the strength of the staffs.

Finance.

215. The income of the department fell from Rs. 19·29 lakhs to Rs. 19·21 lakhs, the decline being due to the operation of the new table of fees and the fall in registrations. Expenditure rose from Rs. 13·7 to Rs. 14·56 lakhs.

Inspections.

216. All the District Registrars' offices were inspected by the Inspector-General. Of the sub-offices, 41 were inspected by the Inspector-General and 91 by the Inspector of Registration offices. All the sub-offices were inspected by the District Registrars and 158 were inspected by Revenue officers.

Notaries Public. (1910–1911.)

217. The number of registering officers who were Notaries Public at the close of 1909–1910 was 220. By virtue of the notification of the Government of India, Home Department, Judicial, No. 1891, dated the 3rd November 1904, a registering officer who is 'joint' with a Registrar, or with a Sub-Registrar who exercises the functions of a Notary Public, is also viewed as a Notary Public. The creation of such joint appointments during the year caused an addition of 26 officers. The Sub-District of Kottapatnam (Guntúr district), the Sub-Registrar of which was a Notary Public, was abolished with effect from the 3rd January 1911, and the number of registering officers who were Notaries Public at the close of the year 1910–1911 was accordingly 245. Of these, only 19 had occasion to perform functions under the Act. The number of negotiable instruments dealt with by them during the year rose from 211 to 337, of which 274 were bills of exchange and 63 promissory notes. The aggregate value of transactions rose from Rs. 3·03 lakhs to Rs. 5·85 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 893–12–0 was realised as

fees and, deducting Rs. 11-8-0, the legal expenses incurred by Notaries Public in the discharge of their duties, there was a balance of Rs. 882-4-0. Expenditure for the renewal of seals amounted to Rs. 14-10-0. No inspection under rule 4 of the Notarial rules was made by District Judges.

Registered Companies. (1910-1911.)

218. The number of companies registered was 37, thirty-three being limited by shares and four by guarantee. The figures for 1909-1910 were 54, 39 and 15, respectively, and, as in that year also, this year's decline was mainly under Provident societies, only three being registered. There were 666 companies working at the end of the year, 465 limited by shares and 201 by guarantee, as against 763 at the close of the previous year, 481 limited by shares and 282 by guarantee. Of the 134 companies, 49 limited by shares and 85 by guarantee, which were wound up or ceased to work, Provident funds numbered 86, two being of the former class and 84 of the latter. The Provident societies, which are now most numerous in the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Salem, are looked upon with suspicion by the people and have declined in number from 567 at the close of the year 1906-1907 to 182 at the close of 1910-1911. The average paid-up capital of joint-stock companies was greater than in any year from 1902-1903 to 1909-1910, having risen from Rs. 64,690 in the former year to Rs. 1,01,530 in 1910-1911. The capital of 233 companies was increased, while that of 55 was reduced.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES. (1910-1911.)

[*Annual Report of the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act (X of 1904) for the year 1910-1911—Statistics of British India, Part II, Commercial.*]

General. Societies.

219. The total number of societies on June 30th 1911 was 596, of which 6 were 'central,' 30 were 'urban,' and 560 were 'rural,' societies. The previous year's total, 377, was distributed among the three classes as 3, 28 and 346, respectively. The total membership rose from 30,085 to 44,102. The working capital of urban and rural societies at the close of the year was nearly 30 lakhs of rupees and was invested in loans to 23,000 borrowers, who, but for the societies, would have paid interest ranging from 12 to 18 per cent., and who actually paid 9½ per cent. or a little less. The saving represents approximately 1½ lakhs of rupees. Urban societies lent a total sum of Rs. 3,91,421, of which 51·9 per cent. was for productive purposes, 38·8 per cent. for the discharge of prior debts, and 9·3 per cent. for non-productive purposes. Rural societies lent Rs. 15,96,665, of which 52·6 per cent. was for productive purposes, 45·6 per cent. for the discharge of existing debts, and 1·8 per cent. for non-productive purposes. The net profit on gross income was about 1·5 per cent. in the case of central and urban societies, which pay dividends and maintain office establishments, and above 2 per cent. for rural societies, which seldom pay interest on share capital and incur little, if any, office expenditure. Of the total demand for the year, Rs. 20,87,086, societies collected Rs. 17,88,376, or 85·7 per cent., within the year.

Working capital.

Loans.

Profit.

Collections.

Working of Societies. Central Societies.

220. There were 6 central societies at the end of the year, of which 5, with a working capital of nearly Rs. 20 lakhs, were central banks instituted for the purpose of financing other co-operative societies, while one, the Uttaramallur Union, was a central society of delegates from 19 rural societies which occupied itself with controlling, without directly financing, its member societies. With the exception of two lakhs of rupees, obtained in the shape of deposits by 44 rural societies, and about half a lakh of rupees borrowed by 19 societies from a nidhi in Madura, practically the whole of the working capital of the remaining 500 rural societies was obtained from these central banks at Madras, Salem, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Tenali. All the banks, save Tenali, declared a dividend of 9 per cent. or more. Their total membership rose from 263 to 420. The chief functions of the Uttaramallur Union, which was registered on 5th August 1910, were the inspection of the accounts of affiliated societies and the scrutiny of all applications for loans. All members of the societies were jointly and severally liable for debts contracted by any one society with the concurrence of the union.

Urban Societies.

221. Of the 30 urban societies, 23 were purely cash societies and 2 purely distributive, while 5 combined credit with productive or distributive work. The

23 purely *cash* societies, with a membership of 6,692, had a total working capital of Rs. 4,24,254, and the total net profits amounted to Rs. 15,061. Comparatively little of the working capital was obtained from central banks. Dividends on paid-up share capital were paid by ten societies, while in six societies fixed rates of interest were paid as determined by their by-laws. Of the total amount advanced, 19·3 per cent was for the purchase of necessaries of life; for petty trade, 15·6 per cent., for marriages, 7·8 per cent., and for house building, 7·6 per cent. Of the two *purely distributive* stores at Ootacamund and Kurnool, the former worked at a loss and the latter at a nominal profit of Rs. 62. The Triplicane Stores, with a profit of Rs. 15,347 and a daily sale average of Rs. 1,237, was conspicuous among the societies which combined *credit with distributive* work: the other four worked at a loss or made only nominal profits.

Rural Societies.

222. The total working capital of 560 rural societies on 30th June 1911 was Rs. 23·94 lakhs against Rs. 15·62 lakhs, the working capital of 346 societies, on the same day the previous year. The bulk of the working capital, viz., Rs. 18·64 lakhs, was raised by loans from Central Banks, and, of the Rs. 3 lakhs shown as raised by deposits or local loans, not less than Rs. 2 lakhs belonged to some 44 of the earliest societies. The 560 rural societies together made a profit of just under half a lakh of rupees, and their reserve fund consequently rose from Rs. 71,540 to Rs. 1,20,805. One-hundred and fifty-six societies made a profit of more than Rs. 100, and, of these, 40 had local deposits, as contrasted with central bank loans, to the extent of Rs. 1,000 or more. Of the remaining 400 societies, thirty-one, starting towards the close of the year, worked at a net loss of Rs. 251. Rural societies conformed more nearly than urban societies to the co-operative ideal of restricting loans to productive purposes, since the former advanced only 1·8 per cent. of their total loans for non-productive purposes, against 9·3 per cent. advanced by the latter. Productive objects for which loans were granted by rural societies were:—for purchase of cattle, 14 per cent.; for petty trade, 9·7 per cent.; for cultivation, 6·7 per cent.; for buildings, 5·1 per cent.; for payment of kist, 4·8 per cent.; for the purchase of food, 4·7 per cent.; for the purchase of land, 3·7 per cent.; and for the improvement of land 3·4 per cent. Only Rs. 108 were borrowed for litigation. Of the total of nearly Rs. 16 lakhs advanced by rural societies, roughly equal amounts were advanced for loans below Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 250 and slightly less, and for sums exceeding Rs. 250. During the biennium 1908–1910, 48·9 per cent. of the loans were on the mortgage of immovable property and 48·6 per cent. on the joint personal security of two or more borrowers, but during the year under report co-operative ideas seemed to have advanced in that suretyship loans (52·4 per cent.) showed a preponderance over mortgage loans (45·7 per cent.). The rule in societies is to restrict the running of loans to a year and such loans claimed 99·2 per cent. of the total. Rural societies collected 82·2 per cent. of the principal due to them, 80·4 per cent. of the interest outstanding, and 92·5 per cent. of the interest due in the current year. Out of 23,615 loans issued during the year by both urban and rural societies, the number of defaults reported at the close of the year was 2,809, but many of the defaulters were entitled to an extension.

Finance.

223. The total cost to Government of the working of Act X of 1904 was Rs. 62,471, or ·5 per cent. on the total receipts and disbursements of the societies.

Miscellaneous.

224. Important conferences were held at Madurantakam, Nidamangalam and Timmancherla.

LOCAL BOARD ADMINISTRATION.

[*Statistics of British India, Part VIII, Local Funds—Local Boards.*]

Local Boards and Union Panchayats.

District Boards.

225. The Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, as amended in 1900, continued to be in operation in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, where the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, was in force. There were 23 District Boards as in the previous year. Each board consisted of the Collector of the district as *ex-officio* member and President and not less than 24 other members, the officers in charge of revenue divisions being *ex-officio* members; in the Nilgiris, however, the minimum number of members, excluding the President, was 12. On the last day of the year, the total strength of the district boards was 696 or 6 less than in the

previous year, while the maximum strength (747) remained unaltered. Of the actual total number, 117 were *ex-officio* members, 265 (65 officials and 200 non-officials) were nominated by Government and the remaining 314 (86 officials and 228 non-officials) were elected by the taluk boards, against 109, 272 and 321 respectively in 1909–1910. One-half of the sanctioned number of members of each district board was elected by the taluk boards in all the districts, except the Nilgiris and Koraput, where there were no taluk boards, and Gódávari where the number of elected members has been fixed at less than one-half. The number of meetings held by district boards was 249 or 9 more than in the previous year, and the average percentage of attendance of official and non-official members at each meeting was 58·8 and 60·7, respectively, against 55·9 and 60·3.

Taluk Boards.

226. There were 83 taluk boards, each board consisting of the revenue divisional officer as *ex-officio* member and President and not less than 12 other members. The sanctioned strength of the taluk boards rose from 1,526 to 1,532; and on the 31st March 1911, there were 1,404 members or 185 more than on the corresponding date in the previous year. Of these, 373 were officials and 1,031 non-officials, the corresponding figures for the previous year having been 364 and 855. The elective system, which was introduced in July 1909, was in force during the year but only a very small proportion of the registered voters took part in contested elections. Of the 272 seats thrown open to election within the year, only 87 were actually contested, and in 46 cases a Government nomination became necessary owing to the default of the voters to propose candidates. The total number of meetings held by the taluk boards was 1,042 or 11 less than in 1909–1910 and the average percentage of attendance of members rose from 60·4 to 63·1 in the case of officials and fell from 58·9 to 58·5 in the case of non-officials. The Presidents of district boards continued to exercise the powers both of appointing and reappointing members of the taluk boards and of accepting resignations of members of district and taluk boards.

Union Panchayats.

227. In all districts except South Canara and the Nilgiris, union panchayats continued to assist in the administration of local affairs in important villages within the taluk board areas. There were altogether 390 panchayats or one more than in the previous year. Each union consisted of not less than five members, the headmen of the revenue villages wholly or partly included in the unions being *ex-officio* members, the other members being appointed by the presidents of taluk boards. The number of members on the panchayats at the close of the year fell from 3,739 to 3,721, of whom 832 were village headmen, 268 other officials and the remaining 2,621 non-officials. The number of meetings held by the panchayats was the same as in the previous year, viz., 5,087. The work done by these bodies was generally confined to the making of sanitary arrangements in the unions and the construction, repair and lighting of the roads lying within their jurisdiction, but in some cases, the management of choultries and markets was entrusted to them by the taluk boards.

Receipts.

228. Land cess was levied at two annas per rupee of the assessment in the Nilgiris (except a portion of the south-east Wynaad where the rate was one anna) at rates varying from As. 2 to As. 1–3 in Malabar, at As. 1–6 in South Canara and at one anna in the remaining districts. In Tanjore a fourth of the receipts under this head continued to be set apart for railway construction. In the districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore, Guntúr, Kistna, Kurnool, Madura, Salem and Tinnevelly, a special cess of 3 pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands was also levied for the construction of railways. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals were collected in all districts and the number of toll-gates was 342 or one less than in the previous year. House-tax was levied in all the unions, the maximum rates being in force in 304 cases, three-fourths in 59, two-thirds in five and half rates in the remaining 22. Excluding the transactions under debt heads, the year opened with a balance of Rs. 85,64,675 or Rs. 7,20,044 more than in 1909–1910. The actual receipts increased from Rs. 1,31,77,685 to Rs. 1,34,62,927. Excluding the receipts from the special railway cess, the revenue from rates and taxes rose by Rs. 2,42,440 as the result of an increase of Rs. 1,13,018 under land cess, Rs. 851 under house-tax and Rs. 1,28,571 under tolls. There was a rise under land cess in 12 districts, which was partly counterbalanced by a fall in the remaining districts; the increase occurred chiefly in Guntúr (Rs. 72,102), Tinnevelly (Rs. 38,682), Nellore (Rs. 27,127), Madura (Rs. 23,758),

Tanjore (Rs. 13,926), and Coimbatore (Rs. 13,811) owing partly to the realization of large arrears and partly to an increase in the current demand. The largest increase under tolls occurred in Coimbatore (Rs. 60,676), South Arcot (Rs. 43,090), and Trichinopoly (Rs. 11,815). The grants received from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 21,63,125 or Rs. 5,002 more than in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 14,84,410 were contributed from the special assignment made by the Government of India in aid of the general resources of local boards, Rs. 2,49,782 for public works, Rs. 1,91,358 for education, Rs. 35,966 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 1,70,707 for sanitation and Rs. 30,902 for choultries. The grants for public works were paid chiefly to the District Boards of the Nilgiris (Rs. 99,000) and Koraput (Rs. 23,000) in consideration of the smallness of their revenues, but also comprised a contribution of Rs. 64,500 made to the District Boards of Anantapur, North Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Salem for the construction of buildings for medical institutions previously located in rented buildings unsuitable for the purpose. The educational grants to district boards took the form of lump assignments intended to enhance their other resources so as to enable them adequately to maintain their own elementary schools. The grants paid on account of hospitals and dispensaries represented chiefly the Provincial share of the pay and allowances of the medical subordinates employed by the local boards. The grants for choultries continued to be disbursed to the local boards in eight districts, in lieu of the income from lands originally assigned for the maintenance of choultries by their founders and subsequently resumed by Government.

Expenditure.

229. Excluding the charges relating to debt heads and the contributions from one district board to another, the total expenditure of the local boards fell from Rs. 1,24,57,641 to Rs. 1,22,06,753 and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 98,20,849.

Public Works.

230. The outlay on public works fell from Rs. 63,83,677 to Rs. 62,98,153, of which Rs. 19,49,158 were spent on the construction of roads, bridges, schoolhouses, dispensaries and markets, and the remaining Rs. 43,48,995 on repairs to existing works. The length of new roads constructed was nearly 199 miles or 42 miles less than in the previous year, but the expenditure on this account rose from Rs. 5,31,308 to Rs. 5,40,846. The mileage of roads repaired was 23,711 against 23,341 in 1909–1910, the outlay thereon consequently increasing from Rs. 35,31,453 to Rs. 36,58,140. Local boards maintained their own engineering establishments, but in a few cases the construction and maintenance of roads running along tank bunds and canal banks were entrusted to the Public Works Department.

Education.

231. The educational institutions maintained by local boards at the close of 1910–1911 consisted of 21 sessional schools for the training of teachers, 71 secondary and 3,434 elementary schools. Five hundred and seventy-one students received instruction in the sessional schools during the year and the attendance at the secondary and elementary schools was 175,396 boys and 29,794 girls, against 174,266 and 28,646, respectively, in the previous year. As in that year, teaching grants to private institutions were disbursed directly from Provincial funds instead of through the agency of local boards except in the Guntúr and Gódávari districts, where a sum of Rs. 10,754 was distributed by that agency to 202 elementary schools. The total expenditure incurred by local boards on educational objects was Rs 13,51,803, the receipts *per contra* being Rs. 5,33,299 of which Rs. 3,19,584 formed fees collected from pupils and Rs. 1,91,358 represented contributions from Provincial funds. The net local fund outlay was thus Rs. 8,18,504, a figure which represents 8·4 per cent. of the total ordinary income of the local boards.

Medical Institutions.

232. The number of hospitals and dispensaries in charge of the local boards was 129 and 247 against 131 and 242 in the previous year. The cost of maintaining these institutions rose from Rs 7,50,947 to Rs. 8,28,522, and the number of patients treated thereat from 3,557,703 to 3,787,554. The number of midwives employed by local boards was 284 at a cost of Rs. 42,018, against 284 at a cost of Rs. 42,146 in the previous year; the number of labour cases attended by them fell from 23,636 to 22,868.

Vaccination.

233. Seven hundred and twenty-six vaccinators, including probationers, were employed by the district boards against 716 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful operation rose from As. 2–3 to As. 2–8.

Sanitation.

234. The expenditure on sanitation was Rs. 7,04,371 against Rs. 7,92,960 in 1909–1910.

Railways.

235. Railways owned by district boards worked only in the districts of Tanjore and Kistna; the construction of additional branch lines in Tanjore and of railways contemplated by certain other boards was kept in abeyance pending the settlement of the terms of their construction and working. A model agreement for the working of district board branch-lines by railway companies has recently been drawn up by a committee appointed for the purpose and it is hoped that if the agreement is generally accepted by the Railway Administrations and the district boards concerned most of the suspended lines will be an accomplished fact at an early date. The balance in favour of the Railway Guarantee fund of the Tanjore District Board at the beginning of the year was Rs. 18,23,200 in Government securities and Rs. 86,149 in cash. The gross earnings of the District Board's railway rose from Rs. 6,97,824 to Rs. 7,79,903. The working expenses of the District Board's railway amounted to Rs. 4,57,468. In addition to this the District Board repaid a sum of Rs. 49,376 to Provincial funds towards recoupment of the Government share in the railway which is treated as a loan, and Rs. 24,414 to the debenture holders as interest. The profit derived by the District Board from the working of the railway during the year was Rs. 3,22,435 or 6·6 per cent. of the capital outlay. The balance in favour of the Guarantee fund at the end of the year was Rs. 20,23,200 in Government securities and Rs. 1,40,578 in cash. The balance in favour of the Railway Cess fund of the Kistna District Board at the beginning of the year was Rs. 4,38,500 in Government securities and Rs. 1,78,746 in cash. The gross earnings of the District Board's railway fell from Rs. 3,26,103 to Rs. 2,90,778, and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,33,465. In addition to this the District Board repaid a sum of Rs. 67,063 to Provincial funds towards the loan taken from Government for the construction of the line. The profit derived by the District Board from the working of the railway during the year was Rs. 1,57,313 or 7·3 per cent. of the capital outlay. The balance in favour of the cess fund at the end of year was Rs. 5,81,400, in Government securities and Rs. 2,02,358 in cash.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL.

[*Statistics of British India, Part VIII, Local Funds—Municipalities.*]

General.

236. The number of municipal councils administered under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, continued to be 61. The municipality of Tenali, which was constituted in November 1909, began its regular work from 1st April 1910. In connection with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization, the general policy pursued in regard to the administration of municipalities underwent a comprehensive scrutiny, the result of which was embodied in a despatch addressed to the Government of India in September 1910. The conclusions arrived at are still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Constitution of Councils.

237. During the year the number of elected members on the Municipal Councils of Chidambaram, Chingleput, Kumbakónam and Trichinopoly was raised from 4, 3, 12 and 12, respectively, to 8, 5, 14 and 14. Orders were also issued throwing open to election two additional seats on the Municipal Council of Berhampur, but effect could not be given to these orders within the year pending the re-arrangement of the wards. On the 31st March 1911 the total strength of the several councils was 940 members, of whom 71 were *ex-officio* councillors, 403 were nominated by Government and the remaining 466 elected by the tax-payers and inhabitants. Including the elected members, 189 were officials and 751 non-officials, as against 188 and 766, respectively, in 1909-1910; while the number of European and Eurasian members was 149 and that of Indians 791. The Municipal Councils of Tiruppattúr, Vániyambádi, Chidambaram, Tenali, Palni, Mannárgudi and Anakápalle consisted entirely of Indian members, while that of Coonoor was composed of Europeans and Eurasians only. The total number of meetings held by the municipal councils was 1,566, or 72 less than in the previous year, while as many as 113 were adjourned for want of a quorum. The average attendance of the councillors at each meeting rose from 8·8, or 53·0 per cent. of

the sanctioned strength, to 8:9 or 53·5 per cent. As in the previous year, the system of appointing municipal councillors by election was in force in 58 municipalities, and 51 of these, including Mannárgudi in which the system of election by wards was introduced for the first time during the year, were divided into wards for electoral purposes: in the remaining seven towns elections were held for the town as a whole. The right of electing their chairman was exercised, as in the previous year, by thirty-five municipal councils.

Receipts.

238. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 9,93,839 against Rs. 11,56,153 in 1909-1910. The current receipts rose from Rs. 50,00,698 to Rs. 55,88,983, the increase occurring mainly under taxes and tolls, grants and contributions from Government, and advances recovered. There was, however, an appreciable decrease under loans The principal taxes continued to be those on buildings and lands, water and drainage tax and the tax on arts; and the income realized from these sources amounted to Rs. 12,30,213, Rs. 4,30,149 and Rs. 2,37,110, respectively, against Rs. 11,83,897, Rs. 3,88,414 and Rs. 2,34,024 in 1909–1910. The income from tolls also showed a further increase from Rs. 4,90,534 to Rs. 5,22,454, while the revenue derived from educational institutions and from markets and slaughter-houses rose from Rs. 1,58,889 and Rs 2,92,984 respectively, to Rs. 1,74,359 and Rs. 3,04,042. The grants and contributions paid by Government amounted to Rs. 7,47,659 against Rs. 4,89,554 in 1909-1910 and consisted of Rs. 6,94,342 paid for general, Rs. 25,893 for educational and Rs. 27,425 for medical purposes, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 4,39,124, Rs. 33,678 and Rs. 16,752. The increase in the grants for general purposes was due to the disbursement of larger special grants to municipal councils for the improvement of sanitation. In addition to these grants which were included in the municipal accounts, Rs. 1,42,528 were spent by the Public Works Department out of grants provided by Government, on several municipal works, chief of which were the following:—

Government grants.

Special grants.

Berhampur water-supply scheme (Rs. 24,000), Bezwada water-supply scheme (Rs. 2,280), extension of the Gudiyáttam water-supply scheme to Bodipet (Rs. 4,804), Kodaikanal water-supply scheme (Rs. 866), Salem water-supply scheme (Rs. 16,040), Vizianagram water-supply scheme (Rs. 27,956), construction of a service reservoir in connection with the Tanjore (Rs. 25,000) and Trichinopoly (Rs. 4,421) water-works, Ootacamund drainage scheme (Rs. 6,710), the acquisition of a site for a hospital at Salem (Rs. 11,665) and the construction of hospital wards at Srívilliputtúr Rs. 2,269.

Loans.

239. Loans from Government amounted to Rs. 3,25,660 against Rs. 4,40,000 in 1909–1910. The Municipal Councils of Berhampur, Conjeeveram, Salem and Tanjore borrowed Rs. 28,000, Rs. 4,200, Rs. 2,42,460 and Rs. 20,000, respectively for the construction or improvement of their water-works. A loan of Rs. 6,000 was advanced to the Municipal Council of Kodaikanal for the construction of an office building and another of Rs. 25,000 was made to the Municipal Council of Rajahmundry for the acquisition of the congested area known as Vada street block. No loan was raised in the open market during the year.

Incidence of taxation.

240. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of population according to the census of 1911 rose from Rs. 1-3-11 to Rs. 1-4-11. The incidence was, as usual, relatively high in the three hill municipalities of Ootacamund, Kodaikanal and Coonoor, being Rs. 6-7-2, Rs. 5-11-7 and Rs. 4-6-10 respectively, while in the plains it ranged from Rs. 1-15-7 in Bezwada to As. 9-10 in Srívilliputtúr.

Expenditure.

241. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 55,53,353 against Rs. 51,63,521 in 1909–1910. The increase was noticeable under public works, hospitals and dispensaries, miscellaneous charges, and repayment of loans and advances. A sum of Rs. 19,14,041, or Rs. 1,76,287 more than in the previous year, was spent on public works. The construction and maintenance of municipal roads absorbed 91·8 per cent. of the net income from tolls. Schemes for the water-supply of Berhampur, Bezwada, Kodaikanal, Periyakulam, Vizianagaram and Salem, the extension of the Gudiyáttam water-supply to Bodipet, the improvement of the water-works at Cocanada, Cuddapah, Tanjore and Trichinopoly and the drainage of Ootacamund were under execution by the Public Works Department. Schemes for the water-supply of Chidambaram and Negapatam have since been taken in hand.

Public Works.

Water-supply schemes for Anantapur, Chicacole, Chingleput, Cochin, Cuddalore, Ellore, Erode, Masulipatam, Mangalore, Ongole, Palghat, Palni, Rajahmundry and Srirangam, a joint scheme for Tinnevelly, Palamcottah and Tuticorin, a scheme for the extension of the Vizagapatam water-supply to Waltair, schemes for the improvement of the water-works at Conjeveram, Dindigul, Guntúr, Madura, Tirupati and Trichinopoly and drainage schemes for Bellary, Berhampur, Bezwada, Calicut, Chingleput, Cocanada, Cochin, Ellore, Erode, Guntúr, Madura, Negapatam, Nellore, Srirangam, Trichinopoly and Vellore were either under investigation or preparation by the Sanitary Engineer or under consideration by the Sanitary Board, the Chief Engineer or Government.

Medical Relief. There was at least one hospital or dispensary available to the public in each municipality. The hospitals at Ootacamund and Vizagapatam, however, remained under private management and received aid from municipal funds, while the hospital at Tirupati continued to be managed by the local Municipal council but to be supported financially by the Mahant of Tirupati. The institutions in the other towns were maintained by municipal councils and a portion of their maintenance charges was generally met by a contribution from local funds. The total number of in-patients treated in these institutions rose from 31,096 to 31,610 and that of out-patients from 1,697,936 to 2,084,111. The total cost of their maintenance was Rs. 4,99,706 or Rs. 60,489 more than in the previous year.

Education. The number of educational institutions maintained by municipal councils was 338 or 8 more than in the previous year and consisted of three colleges, 24 secondary, and 311 elementary, schools. The attendance at these schools was 30,466 against 29,938 in 1909–1910. The several councils spent Rupees 3,33,110 on the maintenance of their own schools, exclusive of Rs. 22,117 expended by them on the construction and repair of school buildings, while they aided 701 elementary schools, containing 50,619 pupils, with teaching grants to the extent of Rs. 94,807. An expenditure of Rs. 21,787 was also incurred by the councils for miscellaneous educational purposes. The total expenditure on education was thus Rs. 4,49,704 excluding the outlay on school buildings. Against this the councils realized an income of Rs. 2,01,236, of which Rs. 1,74,359 represented the receipts from school fees, Rs. 25,893 grants and contributions from Government and Rs. 984 other miscellaneous receipts. The net municipal outlay on education was thus Rs. 2,48,468 or 10·9 per cent. of the receipts from taxation excluding the water and drainage tax, the corresponding figures for 1909–1910 being Rs. 2,50,002 or 11·4 per cent.

Sanitation and lighting. The expenditure on conservancy was Rs. 10,68,665 and that on lighting Rs. 1,84,606, the corresponding figures for 1909–1910 being Rs. 10,54,515 and Rs. 1,68,778.

Debt. 242. The amount of public debt outstanding against the several municipalities on 31st March 1911 was Rs. 29,51,401, towards the repayment of which there were sinking funds to the extent of Rs. 1,95,600.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—CITY OF MADRAS. (1910–1911.)

Financial. 243. The following is an abstract of receipts and charges for the year 1910–1911 :—

Receipts.	Rs.	*Charges.*	Rs.
Opening Balance	25,06,757	Public Works	21,85,784
		Education	22,480
Municipal Rates and Taxes	16,80,176	Sanitation and Medical services	4,65,522
Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation ..	5,78,911	Miscellaneous Municipal purposes... ...	2,87,614
Grants and contributions	7,32,350	Supervision and Management	1,40,889
Miscellaneous	1,41,899	Repayment of debt	1,22,393
Extraordinary and debt	92,050	Interest on loans	3,48,186
Advances recovered	30,512	Advances recoverable	9,593
		Refund of other than current collections.	47,076
Total ...	32,55,898	Discount	1,756
		Pensions and gratuities	28,244
		Total ...	36,59,537
		Closing balance ...	21,03,118
Grand Total ...	57,62,655	Grand Total ...	57,62,655

The total receipts in the previous year amounted to Rs. 53,53,444 and the charges to Rs. 28,46,687. The income from Municipal rates and taxes was

Rs. 16,80,176 or Rs. 99,354 in excess of the previous year. The current collections from Municipal taxes showed a large increase of Rs. 1,05,058, although there was a decrease under arrear collections due to a reduction in the demand under that head. The incidence of taxation per head of the population, according to the census of 1911, was Rs. 3-3-10 against Rs. 3-1-8 in 1909-1910. The revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation rose from Rs. 4,48,738 to Rs. 5,78,911 or Rs. 1,30,173 over that of the previous year, the increase being chiefly due to larger imports of timber and firewood and to interest on investments of surplus funds. The contributions from Government aggregated Rs. 7,32,350 against Rs. 3,32,100 in 1909-1910, and were made up of the usual annual contribution of Rs. 32,050, a special grant of Rs. 7,00,000 for the improvement of water-supply and drainage, and a contribution of Rs. 300 for the payment of batta to women patients in Raja Sir Ramaswami Mudaliyar's Maternity Hospital. The miscellaneous receipts fell by Rs. 32,423, the decrease being due to the smaller income from the sale of superstructures in areas acquired for relieving congestion and from realizations under payment for water for non-domestic purposes. The debt at the close of the year was Rs. 81,06,238. The loan of Rs. 41,000 raised in the open market in 1905 for meeting plague charges was discharged during the year. A sum of Rs. 28,993 was paid towards the repayment of Government Instalment loans and Rs. 3,48,186 towards interest on all loans. The sinking funds at the close of the year on account of the several loans, exclusive of the Government Instalment loans, amounted to Rs. 25,22,200 in Government Promissory Notes and Madras Municipal Debentures besides Rs. 1,065 in cash.

Works.

244. The outlay on works was Rs. 21,85,784 or 59·73 per cent. of the total expenditure, against Rs. 14,68,847 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 13,31,652 or 60·92 per cent. was spent on new works, Rs. 6,74,030 or 30·84 per cent. on repairs, Rs. 1,29,504 or 5·92 per cent. on establishment and Rs. 50,598 or 2·32 per cent. on tools and plant, etc.

Communications.

245. The widening of the Chulai Bazaar Road and of the southern end of the Tiruvattur High Road was completed. Progress was made with the opening of a new road from Mount Road to the South Beach Road and with the construction of a masonry bridge over the canal where the new road crosses it. Lands and buildings were acquired for widening Venkatachala Chetti Street, Triplicane, for opening a street south of the Medical Stores, 7th Division, and for connecting Thoppai Mudali Street with Appa Iyer Lane, 2nd division, and Subba Nayudu Street with Avadanam Paupier Road, 11th division. A further contribution of Rs 17,380 was paid to Government for the construction of the Napier Bridge, thus bringing the total contribution for this work by the Corporation up to Rs. 1,67,380. On repairs to communications a sum of Rs. 3,22,290 was spent against Rs. 2,20,377 in 1909-1910. During the year 59·78 miles of road were reformed against 41·39 miles in the previous year; 2 miles 4 furlongs and 77 yards of roads were metalled for the first time; and 3 miles 5 furlongs and 141 yards of mud roads were raised, graded and gravelled. The portion of the General Hospital Road in front of the hospital was tarred, as an experiment for dust prevention and preservation of road surface, at a cost of Rs. 401.

Buildings.

246 Corporation office buildings, a new hospital in Royapettah, a subsidiary market to accommodate the Evening Bazaars to the east of the Moore Market, an additional verandah in the inner quadrangle of the Moore Market, a pail depot at Ice House road, and a fire proof building for the Corporation Stores, were in progress. Seventy-eight model tenements in Vasapmode Paracheri, 14 model tenements for Muhammadans in Salai Vinayagar Covil Street, Georgetown, 35 model tenements for drivers of the conservancy carts near Monegar Choultry, and a model school building in the compound of St Andrew's Church, Chulai, were completed during the year. Small incinerators with chimneys were erected on sites selected by the Health Officer for reclamation of tanks and low lands and a lethal chamber with sheds for detention of dogs was constructed near the Kistnampet incinerator. On repairs to buildings Rs. 13,834 was spent against Rs. 12,340 in the previous year.

Drainage. Georgetown.

247. The special works for the improvement of the drainage of Georgetown were in progress. Almost the whole of the pumping machinery was erected at the new Law College Pumping Station, and a contract for the building was let. The laying of the 16-inch cast iron main from the Law College Pumping Station to

join the main from the Rayapuram Pumping Station to the Sewage Farm was mostly finished. Two new Worthington pumping engines were installed at the Rayapuram Pumping Station in place of two oil engines which were removed to the Vepery and DeMellow's Road Pumping Stations. The laying of the new 36-inch cast iron main from the Rayapuram Pumping Station was completed up to a point just within the railway compound. The construction of the new open channel at the sewage farm was at first done departmentally, but it was subsequently decided by the Corporation that it should be carried out by contract.

Tondiarpet. A contract for the work was let at the end of the year. In regard to the local drainage of Tondiarpet a contract amounting to Rs. 2,23,727 for the supply of stoneware pipes and specials was let and delivery began. It was resolved to begin sewer laying in Tondiarpet by piece-work contract and contracts were let for manhole bricks and well bricks for the pumping stations. The Corporation resolved on 18th November 1910 that plans and estimates for a general scheme for the drainage of the whole city should be prepared by the Special Engineer. In accordance with this resolution many levels were taken and plans were being prepared during the year. Venturi meters were installed at the Mylapore, Ice House Road, Napier Park, Lang's Garden and DeMellow's Road Pumping Stations and sewage level and pump pressure recorders were fixed at most of the pumping stations. A separate Mechanical Engineer was appointed during the year to look after the pumping stations and to supervise the erection of the new plant.

Pumping Stations.

Water-supply. 248. Under *special* works, the roughing filter at the intake from the Red Hills Lake was three-fourths completed; one-third of the total length of the conduit was built; seven out of the fourteen filter beds were nearing completion; and excavation for the three filtered water tanks was in progress. Better progress was not possible owing to the failure of two out of the three contractors. The preparation of the new water distribution scheme was practically completed; and plans and estimates for the elevated tank were prepared. Under *ordinary* works, works costing Rs. 21,896 were executed for the improvement of the water-supply in anticipation of, but in agreement with, the general scheme, and works for the introduction of a pumping scheme for the improvement of the water-supply to the first three divisions were in progress. During the year, 37,842 feet of old and worn out pipes were taken out, cleaned, and relaid or replaced by new pipes, 13,903 feet of new pipes were laid, and 15 fountains, 16 valves, 29 stop-cocks, 3 hydrants, 26 meters and 33 pumps were fixed. The quantity of water supplied to the City was 638,226,135 cubic feet against 616,259,232 cubic feet in the previous year. The cost of maintenance of water-supply was Rs. 49,801 against Rs. 31,271 in 1909–1910.

Relief of congestion. 249. Lands were acquired for opening new streets connecting Geils Street with Kachaleswaran Kovil Garden, St. Xavier Street with Veeraswami Pillai Street, Maddox Street with Chulai Bazaar Road, Vallabha Agraharam Street with Chinnathambi Mudali Street, and Aiya Pillai Street with Bells Road, and for widening Fakir Sahib Street. Lands were also acquired in Amman Kovil Street off Wall Tax Road for accommodating people evicted from the big paracheri which was acquired for the extension of the model dwellings in Vasapmode. The site in Cochrane Canal Road was set out into building sites, and roads, drains and a double latrine were constructed and lamp posts fixed. Huts were removed from objectionable sites in Perumal Kovil Garden, Poonamallee Road and Sanara Kuppam paracheri.

Education. 250. During the year a sum of Rs. 22,480 was spent on education against Rs. 27,703 in the previous year, but the latter sum included an arrear payment of Rs. 6,072. The Corporation school at Chetput had, on 31st March last, 135 boys and 30 girls against 105 boys and 27 girls on the corresponding date of the previous year. Teaching grants were paid from the Corporation funds to 91 elementary schools with an attendance of 6,469 boys and 1,171 girls against 115 elementary schools with 7,825 boys and 1,199 girls in 1909–1910. A sum of Rs. 907 was spent on payment of stipends to teachers under training. Four teachers completed their training and 19 others were undergoing training during the year. A model elementary school building was constructed in the compound of St. Andrew's Church, Chulai, and handed over to the Archbishop of Madras on his agreeing to maintain an elementary school in an efficient condition and pay an annual rent of Rs. 66 to the Corporation. The Corporation proposed to

Government a scheme for the construction of forty other model elementary schools in ten years at the rate of four schools each year, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 10,000 for each school. The Government have since approved of the scheme.

Sanitation and Medical Services.

251. The cost of the maintenance of the Corporation hospitals and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 49,974 against Rs. 41,944 in the previous year. The total number of patients treated in them was 162,378 against 150,710 in 1909–1910. The usual contributions of Rs. 20,000 were paid to Government on account of hospitals in the City, and of Rs. 4,870 to other institutions. A contribution of Rs. 600 was paid to the Kalyani Hospital for the first time during the year. The total number of cases vaccinated in the City was 46,105 against 39,020 in the previous year. The percentage of success in primary vaccination and revaccination was 97·32 and 50·61, respectively, against 98·76 and 60·60 in 1909–1910. Vaccinations of children under one year numbered 22,437 against 19,859 in the previous year. The numbers of births and deaths registered in 1910 were 19,340 and 20,312 against 18,981 and 19,354, respectively, in 1909. The birth and death rates were 37·9 and 39·8 per mille against 37·2 and 37·9 per mille, respectively, in 1909. There were five imported cases of plague. A sum of Rs. 3,65,753, or 9·99 per cent. of the total expenditure, was spent on conservancy against Rs. 3,57,212 in the previous year.

Vaccination.

Births and Deaths.

Conservancy.

Miscellaneous.

252. The total number of oil lamps at the end of the year was 5,942 and the number of power lamps 59. Electric arc lamps were installed on Mount Road and lighted from October 1910, and electric incandescent lamps were erected at important junctions of roads and lighted from January 1911. The lighting charges amounted to Rs. 1,02,369 against Rs. 87,519 in 1909–1910. The public parks—People's Park, Napier Park, Robinson Park and Loane Square—were maintained at a cost of Rs. 28,234 against Rs. 25,547 in the previous year. The total cost of maintenance of the steam and manual fire-engines was Rs. 7,184 against Rs. 11,593 in 1909–1910. The engines were requisitioned for 13 fires against 22 in the previous year.

Lighting.

Parks.

Fire.

MILITARY VOLUNTEERING. (1910–1911.)

253. The strength of the thirteen volunteer corps within the 9th (Secunderabad) Division during the year 1910–1911 was 7,774, comprising 3,309 extra-efficients and 4,465 efficients as against 6,368 and 1,841, respectively, in 1909–1910. In February 1911 the control of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles was transferred to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the corps comprising at the time 575 efficients. A new troop of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles was raised at Madras and simultaneously the Mounted Company of the Madras Volunteer Guards was abolished, those members of the latter who were willing to be transferred being absorbed in the newly-constituted troop. A new course of musketry came into force from the commencement of the year.

MARINE. (1910–1911.)

Madras Port Trust.

254. The receipts of the Madras Port Trust rose in the year under review from Rs. 10,51,256 to Rs. 10,57,449, and the percentage to gross receipts of gross expenditure, excluding contributions to capital and payment of debt, rose from 69·55 to 76·16. After excluding the two items of dredging and payment of interest on the one side and the grant of Port Fund surplus from Government on the other, the percentage of regular harbour earnings required for actual working expenses was, as before, about 44 per cent. Vessels of all sorts to the number of 621 paid for port dues Rs. 37,315, for mooring fees Rs. 54,495 and for pilotage fees Rs. 37,280, total Rs. 1,29,090, or at the average rate of As. 1·25 per ton registered. If this charge be considered as falling on the tonnage of exports and imports dealt with at the port, the incidence of all charges works out at As. 3·4 per ton. About 288,500 tons of goods handled by the Trust paid for services rendered Rs. 2·42 per ton. This covers all charges between ship and wagon except lighterage, which costs about Re. 1 per ton.

Finance.

Port dues.

Harbour dues.

Works.

Major alterations.

255. The year was marked by the completion, save for details, of alterations to the form of the harbour. The closing of the old entrance, which had been begun as soon as the new entrance was ready for use in January 1910, was finished to above water-level by September. For a period of over six months after the closure of the old entrance there was no day on which vessels could not have lain comfortably alongside a quay and worked cargo, and it is anticipated that this will be possible throughout the year, save on the rare occasions when a cyclonic storm is actually affecting the port. Over fifty masters and commanders of steamers using the port have expressed unqualified approval of the remodelling. Out of a

Special grant.

grant of Rs. 5 lakhs made by Government in 1910 for the better equipment of the port for the handling of cargo, a sum of Rs. 4,91,937 had been spent by the end of the year on three important works. The first consisted in connecting and lengthening to 400 feet the pair of short screw-pile jetties on the south arm, and considerable use has already been made of them by troop-ships, passenger ships and vessels with such cargoes as timber and horses. The second work was the wharfing of the hitherto unprotected east side of the boat basin for a length of 700 feet, its equipment with cranes so that lighters may be worked alongside at all states of the tide, and the erection, behind it, of a shed with an area of 40,000 square feet with full equipment of roads, lines and sidings. The third work was the construction of a row of half-sunk wells, which are used at present by coal-lighters, but may be extended to form a wharf at which ships may lie at low water.

Trade Facilities.

256. The total imports passing through the port amounted to 492,000 tons, 32,000 tons less than last year, the decrease being more than accounted for by the shortage of 64,000 tons in the imports of coal. Exports show a decrease of 13,000 tons, 124,000 against 137,000 tons, chiefly under seeds and food-grains.

Timber.

The timber trade steadily improved with the improvement of handling facilities,

Coal.

but there was a considerable drop in the quantity of coal imported owing to the continuance of antiquated methods for conveying coal between ship and shore, which result in an estimated loss of 3 per cent. This will be changed when the

Iron.

quay wall is completed and vessels can discharge alongside. The Trust's new iron-yard with its shed was completed during the year and is fully equipped with turn-tables and sidings and the latest patterns of trolly weigh-bridges. The slipway was in use for 152 days during the year. Launches and barges owned by the public occupied it for 37 days and for the remaining 115 it was occupied by the Trust's own craft. The new fire-engine house was completed and brought

Water-supply.

into use. The new 6 inch water-main on the south pier has provided a steady supply of water for shipping, but, the head of water being found insufficient for vessels at the ship-wharf, a new high-level tank with a capacity of 40,000 gallons

Dredging.

is being erected. The two dredgers "Madras" and "Triton" continued to work at intervals during the year and actual sectional quantities showed an increase from January 1910 to January 1911 of 1,400,196 cubic feet in the volume of water within the harbour arms below Indian spring low water.

Minor Ports.

257. During the year the provisions of the Indian Ports Act XV of 1908 were withdrawn from 30 minor ports whose trade was inconsiderable. The total trade of the minor ports rose from Rs. 27·59 to Rs. 28·08 crores, the order in which the chief ports stood being Tuticorin, Cochin, Cocanada, Calicut, Negapatam, Mangalore, Cuddalore, Tellicherry, Porto Novo, Cannanore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Pámban, Masulipatam, Gopalpur and Calingapatam. Dredging was carried on at Cocanada, Cuddalore, Negapatam, Tuticorin and Pámban.

General.

Shipping.

258. A total of 19,836 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 8,496,533 tons entered all ports during the year against 21,107 vessels with a tonnage of 8,771,292 in 1909–1910. Port dues, however, fell only 4 per cent. from Rs. 3,93,043 to

Passenger traffic.

Rs. 3,76,390. A total of 627,973 passengers arrived and departed at all the authorised ports in the Presidency. The largest traffic was at Tuticorin. Coast

Coast lights.

light dues fell from Rs. 1·64 lakhs to Rs. 1·40 lakhs owing to a reduction in rates. The number of lights equipped with incandescent vapour oil burners was raised from 4 to 7, three of the larger lights now remaining to be so equipped. Eighty-five

Registration.

vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 4,072 tons were registered and 173 changes of masters endorsed on registry certificates. The weather was fine and normal

Wrecks.

generally and the total number of wrecks and casualties to shipping fell from 140

Funds.

to 25, there being 9 wrecks and 16 casualties, but no loss of life. Loss to cargo and vessels amounted to Rs. 2,326 and Rs. 10,076, respectively. The Minor Ports

fund opened with a balance of Rs. 1,096 in cash and Rs. 14,20,000 in Government securities, closing with Rs. 1,71,464 in cash and Rs. 15,21,300 in Government securities. The three Pilotage funds closed with a balance of Rs. 6,222 in cash and Rs. 1,63,400 in Government securities. The cash balance of the Landing and Shipping funds rose from Rs. 21,300 to Rs. 1,08,746, while their balance in securities fell from Rs. 5,63,700 to Rs. 3,88,200. The balance of the Coast Lights fund fell from Rs. 5,381 in cash and Rs. 2,85,000 in securities to Rs. 52,036 in cash. A sum of Rs. 6·50 lakhs was borrowed for this fund.

MISCELLANEOUS. (1910.)

Arms and Explosives.

259. The total number of Arms Act licenses in force during the year was 64,333 as against 65,184 in 1909 and 67,813 in 1908. There was a decrease of 1,114 in the number of licenses for the possession of arms and ammunition and for going armed for the purpose of sport, protection or display, the decrease occurring chiefly in the districts of Kistna, North Arcot and Malabar. As in previous years, the arms for which the largest number of licenses were in force during 1910 were single barrelled muzzle-loading percussion guns, the total number in the possession of licensees being 43,486 as compared with 43,282 in 1909, and the largest number being held in the districts of Malabar (5,887), South Canara (4,171), Salem (3,961), North Arcot (3,724) and Chingleput (3,609). The number of licenses issued under the Explosives Act during the year was 3,874 as against 2,813 in 1909. The large increase is accounted for by the fact that during the latter half of the year, in consequence of the cancellation of rule 32 of the Arms rules, licenses for the possession of explosives intended for blasting purposes ceased to be granted under these rules and were issued under the Explosives rules. The inspection of licensed shops by police inspectors and the magistracy was inadequate in several districts. The decrease from 1,512 to 1,318 in the number of prosecutions instituted for breaches of the provisions of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts and the rules framed thereunder is only apparent as the figures for 1909 were swelled by the very strict enforcement in the Trichinopoly district of the provisions of section 19 (*i*) of the Arms Act relating to the deposit of unlicensed arms. The percentage of convictions rose from 82·5 to 87·1.

Sulphur licenses.

260. There was no addition to the number of licenses in force in respect of sulphur (227), but the total quantity for which licenses were obtained was slightly over 579 tons as compared with 514 tons in 1909. Licenses (for sulphur) markedly in excess of requirements were taken out in Kistna, Coimbatore and Malabar, but more especially in the Nilgiris where the suspension of demand is ascribed to the fact that experiments with sulphur as an insecticide in tea and coffee estates have not proved successful. Sulphur was used in the Presidency chiefly in connection with gunpowder and fireworks but also for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and for medicinal and sanitary purposes. There was also some demand for it in Malabar for bleaching cardamoms.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE. (1910-1911.)

[*Report on the operations of the Agricultural and Civil Veterinary departments, Madras Presidency, for the official year, 1910–1911.* (*G.Os. Nos. 2707, Revenue, dated 6th September 1911, and 2642, Revenue, dated 30th August 1911.*)]

Staff.

261. The second post of Assistant Director of Agriculture was filled up by the appointment of a graduate of the California University with his head-quarters for the present at Trichinopoly. The Assistant Director, Samalkota, was deputed for a year's training in farm-management on the Central Farm, Coimbatore.

Scientific and National Enquiry.

Entomology.

262. The Imperial Entomologist visited Coimbatore in May and drew up a programme for the year. The three Entomological Assistants enquired locally into outbreaks of swarming caterpillar on paddy in Malabar, hairy caterpillar on cumbu in South Arcot, rice bug in South Canara, and the Deccan grasshopper on cholam in Bellary. Sericulture was continued.

Mycology.

263. The Madras Mycologist's laboratory not being completed, time has been chiefly spent on the palmyra disease operations in Kistna and Gódávari and in general tours of information. Cholam and paddy smuts were under investigation.

Scientific and local enquiry.

Northern Division (Bellary).

264. Agricultural stations were maintained at Samalkota, Hagari, Bellary, Nandyal and Bezwada. The soil of the Bezwada station was found unsuitable for experimental purposes and the abandonment of this station was decided on as well as of the agave plantation at Hindupur, where conditions also proved unfavourable. Selected cotton seed to the extent of 25,000 lb. was sold during the year to ryots, chiefly at Nandyal. The demand for sugarcane at Samalkota was not great, but ryots were induced to plant experimentally 118 acres on the sett system. Fourteen demonstrations were given in jaggery manufacture. The advantages of transplanting paddy seedlings singly were advocated with some measure of success, and ryots resorted to farms with increasing freedom.

Southern division (Trichinopoly).

Cotton.

Sugarcane.

Paddy.

General.

265. Agricultural stations were maintained at Palur, Koilpatti and Taliparamba. In all, 119,600 lb. of pure Karunganni cotton seed were sold from 43 depots and there are signs that the distribution of the last two years has materially improved the quality of cotton. Cambodia cotton was encouraged as a garden crop by the sale of 3,543 lb. of seed. The sugarcane area round Palur increased from 467 to 923 acres, of which 96 per cent. was planted with the red Mauritius cane introduced by the department. A beginning was made in the introduction of this caen on the West Coast. A special effort was made to introduce the single transplantation of paddy into the Cauvery delta, and the experiment was successfully taken up in practically every village. The mamul seed rate of 42 measures per acre has in some cases been reduced to 3. Green manure seeds were sold to the extent of 77,150 lb. and arrangements made for experimental plots of sunnhemp in 25 villages under Periyar irrigation where the problem of manuring the new wet lands is becoming acute. There was a growing demand for the triangular harrow, the Egyptian plough, and the Archimedian screw water-lift.

Agricultural education.

Coimbatore College.

266. The number of students at the commencement of the session was 48, sixteen in their third year, twelve in their second, and twenty in their first year. The third year students were the first batch to complete the course, and, out of sixteen, fourteen gained the diploma. All second year students passed in the first part of the diploma examination Two tours were made with senior students, one in Tanjore and South Arcot and the other in the Ceded Districts and Circars. Experimental work was continued on the Central Farm.

267. The Government Botanist was largely occupied in teaching at the College, where 252 lectures and practical classes were held. Research in Economic Botany included seed-testing, examination of root-systems, and the determination of mendelian factors in cottons. **Botany.**

268. The number of soil samples sent in by private persons for analysis, and of letters from cultivators asking for advice, greatly increased. Much preliminary work was done on the composition of black cotton soils, and considerable success attained in the introduction of manures for the soils of the Kistna delta. A new field of enquiry has been opened by analysis of gases evolved from swamp lands under paddy. **Agricultural Chemistry.**

269. In addition to the agricultural calendar in an improved form, the department issued one bulletin and twelve vernacular leaflets. Eight exhibitions and cattle shows were held, but no practical results have been observed. Miscellaneous.

270. There were 62 students in the Madras Veterinary College during the year, of whom 19 were from Native States or Singapore. Ten students graduated during the year, the percentage of success being 55·5. Continued difficulty was felt in securing passed candidates (matriculates). **Civil Veterinary Department.**

271. There were 19 veterinary hospitals working during the year excluding the Madras Veterinary College hospital. Taking out-patients and in-patients together, there was a noticeable increase in attendance at the Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly hospitals, but, owing to a sudden drop at Coimbatore, the total figure fell from 26,877 to 20,996. There were three Veterinary Inspectors and 54 Veterinary Assistants employed during the year, 8 of 13 new Assistants being graduates from the Veterinary College. Thirty-five of the Assistants were on touring duty. The number of inoculations performed by them fell from 46,952 to 21,080. Hospitals. Staff.

272. The reported mortality among cattle was very much less than in 1909–1910, the decline under rinderpest alone amounting to 32,465 cases. In order to check diagnosis, orders were issued to submit slides for microscopical examination. Epidemics.

273. The total number of coverings performed by the twelve government stallions fell from 277 to 172. Eighteen bulls were at work at the end of the year. Breeding operations.

274. During the year 29 pumping stations and 6 other installations were erected by the Pumping and Boring Department and information was received of the erection by ryots or landowners of 14 pumping stations without departmental aid. Since the year 1903, 234 pumping stations have been erected by the department and 69 by private agency. The area irrigated by the pumps is between 12,000 and 15,000 acres and the cost per acre per annum, worked out for a number of typical installations, amounts to an average of Rs. 30. Seven loans amounting to Rs. 21,450 were granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act. Only 36 owners applied for the periodical inspection of their plant. The supply of oil-engine drivers continued to be inadequate. Four portable pumping sets were available during the year for experiments prior to installation proper. Twenty-three sets of boring tools were at work and the total length of the bore-holes put down was 8,243 feet. In all 209 borings were put down, of which 152 started from the bottom of existing wells and 57 from the ground level. One hundred and five proved failures, 66 revealed the presence of sub-artesian water and 38 the presence of beds of sand or disintegrated rock from which a good water-supply might be expected. Up to the end of the official year the total amount of boring work done by the department amounted to 32,678 feet, of which no less than 23,269 feet was in the Chingleput district. An increasing amount of work was done during the year in non-alluvial tracts, but results lead to the conclusion that for irrigation purposes, although boring through hard rock may occasionally lead to the discovery of fissure water, it is of little practical use to go beyond the limit of disintegration. Sub-artesian borings in alluvial tracts along the east coast are proving generally successful. An American Keystone steam drill was purchased for the Devarakota zamindari and a Calyx drill, driven by a petrol engine, for the department. The latter has proved a rapid, though costly, method of boring through hard crystalline rocks. The total receipts of the department rose from Rs. 3,707 to Rs. 5,988 against charges amounting to Rs. 66,299. The bulk of the work done by the department was, however, with funds supplied by those who availed themselves of its services. A sum of Rs. 50,963 was received from ryots or landowners for **Pumping and Boring. (1910–1911.)** Pumping. Boring.

expenditure on the purchase of plant and machinery. Ten industrial plants were erected under the supervision of the department, including three rice-hullers and two oil-mills.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

(FASLI 1320—1ST JULY 1910 TO 30TH JUNE 1911.)

[*Season and crop report for the agricultural year, 1910–1911—Agricultural Statistics of British India; and Area and Yield of certain principal Crops in India.*]

Rainfall.

South-west monsoon.

275. The south-west monsoon broke earlier than usual, but during June its distribution was capricious. During July the rainfall was above the average in all districts save those on the west coast and throughout August Kistna and Guntúr were the only districts which did not receive more than the average rainfall. In September rainfall was generally excessive or below the normal: there were floods in Kurnool, Ganjám and Gódávari, while deficiencies in other districts ranged from 20 to 84 per cent. The area under dry first crop up to the end of September 1910 was above the average in all but five districts and that under wet first crop was above the average in all but six. In no case was the decrease serious. The rainfall in October, the opening month of the north-east monsoon, was generally abundant, but in November it was below the average in all the east-coast districts from Ganjám to Tinnevelly and during December the fall was disappointing. Taking this monsoon as a whole, the total rainfall was above the average in all districts save Bellary, Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Tinnevelly. The north-east monsoon may be characterised as on the whole favourable, its failure in November and December seriously affecting crops only in Kistna and Guntúr. Fine weather was practically unbroken from January to April 1911.

North-east monsoon.

Crops.

Food-grains.

276. The area under cultivation with first crops was 33,752,000 acres. Excluding the new district of Chittoor and the reconstituted district of North Arcot, for both of which the normal area has not yet been determined, the area under cultivation in the Presidency was 31,902,000 acres against a normal extent of 30,893,000 acres. The total area cropped for 1910–1911 (including both first and second crops) was 38,085,000 and, excluding the districts of Chittoor and North Arcot, the crop area for the Presidency was 35,829,000 acres against the normal area of 34,874,000 acres. The area under paddy (10,754,010 acres) showed an advance on the previous year, the increase in Anantapur being very considerable. The area under cholam (5,175,224 acres) fell by more than 100,000 acres, but the fall is compensated for, and partly caused by, a marked rise in the area under cumbu (3,920,586), a crop which alternates with cholam according to the character of the season. There was little change in the area under ragi (2,489,331 acres).

Commercial crops.

277. Cotton, the most important commercial crop, was cropped over 2,317,045 acres, increases in Bellary and Tinnevelly being ascribed to high prices and in Rámnád and Madura to the extension in cultivation of Cambodia cotton. The total area cropped was more than 300,000 acres above the normal. The area under gingelly fell to 815,100 acres, but that under ground-nut (934,135 acres) continued to increase in response to the growing commercial importance of this crop. The areas under castors and other lamp-oil seeds (497,823 acres), under tobacco (218,315 acres), sugarcane (94,879 acres) and indigo (81,464 acres) all showed fluctuations of no great importance, the only commercial factors at work being a certain preference for ground-nut over castors and the competition of the synthetic dye in the indigo market.

Outturn.

278. The outturn of cholam in Ganjám, and of paddy and sugarcane in Coimbatore was normal. The outturn of paddy was from 67 to 75 per cent. of the normal in Cuddapah, Chingleput, Madura, Rámnád and Tinnevelly; 92 per cent. of the normal in Bellary; and ranged between 83 and 86 per cent. of the normal in the remaining districts. The yield of horse-gram in Kistna, of other oil-seeds in Nellore, Vizagapatam and Rámnád, of indigo in Coimbatore and Madura, of ground-nut in Rámnád, of tobacco in Malabar, and of cumbu, horse-gram, other food-grains, indigo, gingelly and ground-nut in Tinnevelly was below 50 per cent. of the normal, while, in the remaining districts and under the remaining groups, it was above 50 per cent. of the normal.

HORTICULTURE. (1910–1911.)

[*G.Os. Nos. 1921, Revenue, dated 22nd June 1911, and 1870, Revenue, dated 19th June 1911.*]

Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris.

279. The rainfall of the year was good, but frost did considerable damage even in Sim's Park, Coonoor. The work of raising eucalyptus plants for the forest department continued, and by the end of the year 54,907 plants had been supplied. At the instance of the Fibre Expert to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam, experiments were carried out in the planting of flax and the results at Ootacamund were highly satisfactory. The Curator took charge for the first time of the Ootacamund lake margin, a sum of Rs. 2,250 being granted for improvements. Further improvements were effected in Sim's Park, the lawns being drained, and diseased or unsightly trees removed. The mangosteen crop at Burliar was again good, but the garden at Kullar continued to suffer from a shortage of water. The Kullar rubber plantation, which was damaged by fire, will no longer be subsidized by the Forest Department, but will be retained as part of the garden.

Finance.

280. Receipts fell from Rs. 6,898 to Rs. 6,231 while expenditure rose from Rs. 30,437 to Rs. 31,023. The decrease under receipts is due to the exclusion of the value of flower seeds supplied gratis to soldiers' gardens.

The Agri-Horticultural Society. (1910.)

281. The income of the Society during 1910 from all sources, excluding the Government grant of Rs. 4,000, amounted to Rs. 18,049 or Rs. 846 less than in 1909. Subscriptions collected fell from Rs. 3,235 to Rs. 2,875, the number of ordinary members at the close of the year being 165. There was an increase under sales of Rs. 660. Working expenses amounted to Rs. 21,671, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 3,217.

Finance

Operations.

282. The rainfall was erratic and the season generally unfavourable to horticulture The *Agave rigida var. Sisalana* plantations continued in a flourishing condition, but only 20,000 out of 85,000 bulbils were sold. Camphor seed was obtained from Yokohama, but few seeds germinated and only 200 plants were raised. The whole of the stock of rubber seedlings was disposed of. During the year, 66 new varieties of plants were obtained for the Society's collection, chiefly by purchase in England, among them being 41 named varieties of caladium. The rosarium in the nursery gardens was extended and improvements carried out in the Society's ornamental garden in Mount road. Additions continued to be made to the library and sales of plants and produce aggregating Rs. 11,336 were made to the public. The Society held its seventy-first flower-show in February 1910.

Cinchona Plantations.

283. At the close of the year the total area under cultivation in the three estates was 1,257·24 acres of cinchona and 455·37 acres of fuel trees. The south-west monsoon brought ample rain, but there was a long period of drought on the Nedivattam estates which proved prejudicial to the growth of young plants. No extensions of cinchona were made on the Hooker estate, but at Dodabetta 8·13 acres of new land were planted and at Nedivattam 130 acres. The Nedivattam extension was planted up with ledgers raised from seed of the highest class imported from Java, and this experimental planting is now closed pending the appearance of results. The area under fuel has been increased by 119·34 acres. The total bark crop from the estates was 214,797 lbs. The expenditure on the plantations was Rs. 64,723 or Rs. 4,977 more than in 1909–1910, the increase being largely due to the heavy cost of the Nedivattam extension.

Quinine Factory.

284. The total quantity of bark worked up in the factory was 736,500 lbs. comprising 13,297 lbs. of estate bark, 374,088 lbs. purchased in the local market, and 349,115 lbs. of Java bark, from Amsterdam. The yield of quinine was 26,750 lbs. or 3·63 per cent. against 4·01 per cent. last year, the lower yield being due to the poorer quality of the bark purchased locally. Including Rs. 3,927 for depreciation of machinery the cost of manufacture was Rs. 39,530, or 10·3 pies per pound of bark against 9·6 pies in the previous year. The cost per pound of the manufactured product inclusive of all charges was Rs. 9–3–0 as compared with Rs. 7–12–5 for the previous year. The increased cost was due to the higher unit price paid for the bark during the year, to the charges incurred in the extension of plantations, and to the increased cost of manufacture consequent on the higher standard of purity prescribed by the Government of India. The price charged for quinine supplied

to medical depots during the year was Rs. 8-8-0 per lb. and that supplied to Government institutions, Native States, local fund hospitals and municipal dispensaries was Rs. 8 per lb. No febrifuge was manufactured during the year. The special reserve of Java bark stored at the Nedivattam factory amounted to 630,100 lbs. at the end of the year.

Issues.

285. The quantity of quinine issued during the year rose from 21,965 lbs. to 27,686 lbs. owing to the receipt of larger indents from Burma, the Central Provinces, and jails. The quantity of febrifuge sold fell from 1,972½ lbs. to 1,444 lbs. The number of pice-packets sold through postmasters rose from 13,027 to 19,030. Higher rates of commission were paid to them from 15th October 1910. Ten-grain pice-packets were introduced from the same date. Revenue officers sold 211 packets.

Finance.

286. The profit and loss account showed a loss of Rs. 37,689-9-4 chiefly owing to the fact that the crop of estate bark obtained during the year cost Rs. 64,723-2-2, or 4 annas 9·85 pies per lb., while it was valued in the stock statement at its market value of 2 annas per lb., or Rs. 26,849-10-0. The total value of the stock at the end of the year was Rs. 6,30,625-15-3 or Rs. 80,488-4-4 more than at its commencement, the increase being mainly due to the gradual accumulation of a reserve stock of bark.

FISHERIES. (1910-1911.)

[*G.O. No. 2804, Revenue, dated 14th September 1911.*]

Cannanore Station.

287. Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.I.E., continued to be Honorary Director of the Fishery Department and to be in special charge of the Cannanore experimental station. The main operations there were the preparation of dried salt fish of superior quality, the treatment of fish by pickling, the preparation of lightly-cured fish, and the manufacture of fish-oil and guano from the oil-sardine. Two Ratnagiri boats were hired to catch for the first work, but the season was poor for driftnet fishing and there was a decline in the catch. Experiments in pickling, a method new to India, were hampered by difficulty in obtaining barrels, but the limited experiments were successful. The experiment in lightly cured fish has for its object the placing on the inland market of a substitute for fresh fish and there is every reason to expect success. The object of the experiments with the oil-sardine is the substitution of scientific methods in the preparation of guano for the present method of drying on the open beach. The new process is being taken up locally, the season beginning with one and ending with nine small factories in operation.

Pisciculture.

288. A small oyster culture farm was laid down at Pulicat on the Arcachon pattern with such success that 15,000 dozen may be expected on the market by June 1912. Trout work was continued on the Nilgiris; low country activities were the construction of the Sunkesula fish-farm, the stocking of Daroji and Barur tanks, and the preparation of a scheme for a farm to supply the Nellore tanks. The conservancy of the upper waters of the Moyar and Bhavani was maintained.

Pearl and Chank Fisheries.

289. The season was fairly good, the number of shells fished closely approximating to last year's catch. The motor-boat worked in periods of calm and catches worth from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 were taken which would otherwise have been lost. The net proceeds from the chank fishery was Rs. 21,424 as against Rs. 26,490 in the preceding year. Thirty-four pearl-banks were examined without result.

FORESTS.

(FASLI 1320—1ST JULY 1910 TO 30TH JUNE 1911.)

[*Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency for the twelve months ending 30th June 1911; Statistics of British India, Part IV (b)—Finance and Revenue.*]

Constitution of State Forests: Area.

290. The area of reserved forests at the commencement of the year was 18,769 square miles and at the close 18,629 square miles, a net decrease of 140 square miles. Twenty-one square miles were newly constituted reserved forests during the year; 16 square miles were found in excess on a more correct computation of the areas notified in previous years, six square miles were disafforested, and 170 square miles were deducted, mainly on account of recalculation of areas in South Canara, South Malabar and Tinnevelly in accordance with the Survey of India sheets. The area of reserved lands under the control of the department rose during the year from 19,612 square miles to 20,030 square miles. Twelve square miles were notified under section 4 of the Forest Act, 540 square miles of forests in the Nugur taluk were notified under the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act pending resettlement under the Madras Forest Act and 48 square miles were newly notified in Anantapur under the rules under section 26 of the Act.

Settlement.

291. A total of 501 square miles of land notified under section 4 of the Forest Act remained to be notified under section 16 of the Forest Act at the end of the year. Three square miles were reserved under section 16 of the Act after the close of the year and the settlement of 419 square miles has been practically completed, leaving a balance of 79 square miles under settlement. Two Special Deputy Collectors were engaged on the revision of boundaries in the Madura and Coimbatore districts.

Demarcation.

292. A total of 549 miles were newly demarcated during the year under review against 644 miles in the preceding year, leaving 809 out of 37,716 miles still to be demarcated. The total length of boundaries repaired was 2,585 miles more than in the previous year, but the work is reported to be still behindhand in several districts. The average cost per mile of fresh demarcation rose from Rs. 23-12-2 to Rs. 29-9-8 per mile, while the cost of repair fell from Rs. 5-5-6 to Rs. 4-12-10 per mile.

Surveys and Maps.

293. The Survey of India Party No. 7 continued the survey on the 2-inch scale of some of the reserved forests in South Canara, but no new work was undertaken by the Survey of India either in the Northern or Central Circle. The only departmental survey of importance carried out during the year was the survey of the boundary line round Buguda and Chokkapad blocks in Ganjám and of the line between the ryotwari and mulguzari lands in Upper Gódávari; miscellaneous work, such as survey of coupes and cultivation in reserves, alignment of roads and fire lines, was done by departmental surveyors. Out of 18,629 square miles of reserved forests, 16,232 square miles have been finally mapped, but in some districts settlement maps have been wrongly treated as final maps. Special reference maps giving accurate and detailed information regarding forest areas in addition to the usual features (roads, rivers, towns, etc.) have now been prepared for six districts in the Forest Map office, Dehra Dun. The Extra Assistant Superintendent, Forest Map office, who prepared these maps, having retired from service, the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained for his re-employment in this Presidency in order to enable him to prepare similar maps for the remaining districts.

Working plans.

294. During the year working-plans for 120 square miles were sanctioned and plans were either under preparation or revision for 2,390 square miles. More than half the forest area still remains to be dealt with. The slow progress is due to the fact that District Forest officers have no time for the work and it has hitherto been found impossible to find special working-plans officers.

Communications and buildings.

295. The total expenditure on roads and bridges rose by Rs. 13,997 to Rs. 1,00,802, while that on buildings fell by Rs. 15,374 to Rs. 1,48,552. A decrease under "Buildings" new works was largely due to the completion in the

previous year of most of the special programme for the Nallamalais. The mono-rail in the Bundamur lanka plantation was not worked at all during the year, the fuel contractor having used other means of transport. The tramways in Nellore and South Coimbatore worked at a profit. The wire rope-way in the South Coimbatore division was dismantled during the year. The total outlay on communications and buildings was about 2½ lakhs out of a gross revenue of nearly 38 lakhs. Proposals for the construction of tramways in Wynaad and the Tekkadi leased forests and road trains in South Coimbatore and Malabar are under consideration. The problem is to place a larger quantity of timber from remote forests on markets where there is a demand for it at paying rates, thereby benefiting not only the revenue but also the forests themselves. The expenditure upon miscellaneous works was Rs. 15,721 against Rs. 17,373 in the preceding year. The works consisted of the construction of a masonry dam in Kurnool, the blasting of rocks in South Canara rivers to facilitate navigation, repairs to tanks, digging and repairing of wells, and fencing and walling of compounds.

Protection.

Offences.

296. The total number of forest offences reported was 26,489 or 1,212 more than in the preceding year and 1,422 in excess of the average of the preceding three years. As it is certain that only a small proportion of actual offences is ever reported, it is not advisable to draw deductions from these figures. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase under all heads except "illicit grazing." Of the total number of cases, as in the previous year, 6 per cent. remained undetected, 18 per cent. were taken into court against 19 per cent. in the preceding year and 76 per cent. were compounded against 75 per cent. in 1909–1910. The total number of cases disposed of by the courts was 5,023 against 4,571 in the preceding year and convictions were obtained in 86 per cent. of the cases against 87 per cent. The punishments inflicted were considered generally adequate. The amount of compensation realized was Rs. 1,69,686 against Rs. 1,53,715 in 1909–1910 and the average fee per case was Rs. 9–7–1 against Rs. 8–15–9 in the previous year.

Fire.

297. The usual methods were adopted for the protection of forests from fire, namely the clearing of exterior and interior lines and patrol by fire watchers. In certain parts of North and East Cuddapah the special method, introduced in 1905–1906, of burning a large area of forests in strips of varying width to secure the protection of the remainder was continued. The total area over which special protection was attempted was 4,536 square miles against 4,589 square miles in the previous year, the percentage of failure falling from 11·6 to 4·1. The average cost per square mile of areas under "special protection" successfully protected rose from Rs. 18–8–4 to Rs. 22–1–3. In addition to the areas under special protection, the ordinary staff attempted to protect 8,066 square miles, of which 7,721 square miles are reported to have been successfully protected. The number of fires fell during the year from 1,655 to 1,572 and the area burnt from 918,474 to 421,899 acres. Of the area burnt, 37 per cent. was in West Kurnool where a large number of fires is shown to have been caused by the carelessness of travellers passing through the forest. In both the divisions of Cuddapah, large areas were burnt intentionally by the adjacent villagers to obtain new grass. The measures taken to secure the co-operation of the Khonds in Ganjám and the Chenchus in the Nallamalais in the protection of forests were strikingly successful.

Cattle.

298. Out of 18,629 square miles of reserved forests, only 2,360 square miles, or 12·7 per cent. of the area, were closed to all animals throughout the year. A total of 672 square miles of reserved forests was open to goats, against 736 square miles in the previous year, and 219 square miles of reserved land were also open to them against 53 square miles in the previous year. The total number of animals admitted to grazing on payment was 3,556,009 or 484,683 less than in the previous year, the decrease being partly due to a change in the system of issuing permits. The number of cattle impounded was 202,093 against 209,930 in the previous year. A preliminary scheme for the regulation of grazing in the reserved forests of the Udamalpet range of the South Coimbatore division was sanctioned by Government during the year. No important reduction was proposed in the number of cattle to be grazed, the chief aim of the scheme being to familiarize the ryots with the allocation of particular grazing areas to particular villages.

Injury by natural causes.

299. The spike disease continued to spread in the sandal areas in Kollegal and North Coimbatore: in Kollegal, 7,243 spiked trees were removed. The cause of this disease is still unknown. The new teak plantations in West Kurnool suffered

slightly from attacks of Hybloea and Pyrausta, but the teak plantations in South Malabar fortunately escaped the attentions of these insects owing to heavy autumn rains. The introduction of broad-leaved species into the casuarina plantations in Ganjám and Kistna and the rest given to the felled coupes in these plantations in Nellore have checked the spread of the root fungus (*Trichosporum Vesiculosum*).

Sylviculture.

300. The year was, on the whole, favourable for natural reproduction. The areas which have escaped fire in the Nallamalais are covered with a fine natural growth of superior species, and sandal has established itself in the Sandur range of the Bellary district. There was a net increase of 1,612 acres under plantation the chief addition being under teak, casuarina and taungaya. Cultural operations such as sowings, dibbling in seeds and putting out seedlings and cuttings, were carried on in all districts. The mound sowings in Bellary were attended with considerable success and the special grant made in 1910 enabled the department to extend its operations. Considerable progress was made in Bellary in bunding streams, so as to retain the silt and keep the soil in the neighbourhood moist. The operations undertaken during the year for the improvement of growing stock consisted of improvement fellings, thinnings, fencing, creeper-cutting, pruning, and the removal of parasites and noxious growth.

Experiments.

301. Experiments with a large number of exotics were continued, but in most cases the results were unsatisfactory. The growth of mahogany (*Swietenia Mahogany*) is reported to be excellent in the plantations in West Kurnool and good in South Canara and South Arcot. The experiments with sandal made at Waltair show that it grows excellently with certain inferior species as hosts. The red sanders (*Pterocarpus santalinus*) in Ganjám and the camphor plants in the Nilgiris and Madura continue to do well.

Exploitation.

Major produce.

302. The methods adopted for the exploitation of major produce were, as usual, clear or regeneration fellings, selection fellings, improvement fellings and coppice fellings. Permits were issued for the removal of timber in North Cuddapah in localities where the demand was small and for the removal of unclassified trees in the Kadiri range of the Anantapur district. In Trichinopoly, permits were granted for removal of fuel in two ranges; and in Upper Gódávari, North Cuddapah, East Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot and South Salem for removal of palmyras. In the Nilgiris, permits were issued for the removal of small timber, fuel, bamboos, etc., by the resident ryots. In Kollegal, timber and bamboos were removed on permits for the construction of plague camps.

Minor produce.

In Ganjám, most of the minor produce was left to the free enjoyment of the Khonds. In Vizagapatam, the hillmen were allowed to collect and sell it to merchants in weekly markets and seigniorage was collected from the purchasers. In the Sandúr range of the Bellary district, minor produce is collected departmentally. In the three divisions of Kurnool, all produce, except tangedu and amroy, was collected departmentally through the agency of the Chenchus. In all the remaining divisions minor produce is leased out to contractors, but a few miscellaneous items were collected departmentally. Permits were issued in several districts for the removal of stone, gravel and other minerals and for removal of manure leaves in Chittoor, North Arcot and Madura. Free removal of grass was allowed from reserves in thirteen districts.

Hay.

303. Hay was collected in ten districts, but in the majority the operations resulted in loss. During the year Government ordered that experiments should be made at specially selected centres with a view to acquire knowledge and experience of hay-making and storage and to obtain data on which a large scheme could, if necessary, be prepared for the acquisition of a famine reserve of fodder.

Grazing.

304. There was a remarkable fall of Rs. 1,38,127 from Rs. 7,69,770 to Rs. 6,31,643 in the revenue from grazing, the decrease being due partly to changes in account heads and alterations in the permit season.

Agency of Exploitation.

305. The amount of timber removed during the year was 3,041,426 cubic feet, of which 584,206 cubic feet were removed departmentally, 2,248,633 cubic feet by purchasers and the balance by right-holders and free grantees. There was a decrease under all four heads aggregating nearly half a million cubic feet. The quantity of fuel extracted rose from 21,495,440 to 22,157,061 cubic feet, of which 13,313,041 cubic feet were removed departmentally and 8,631,852 cubic feet by purchasers. The total number of bamboos extracted departmentally

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was 39,216,767 or 241,246 less than in the previous year. The value of minor produce, including grass, fell from Rs. 16,93,145 to Rs. 13,29,615, practically the whole of this produce being removed by purchasers. The estimated value of the forest produce removed by right-holders was Rs. 54,300 against Rs. 66,039 and of the produce granted free Rs. 18,937 against Rs. 20,157 in the previous year. Statistics show little progress in the direction of transferring the extraction and distribution of forest produce to private agency. Every effort is, however, being made to give effect to the policy of Government in the matter and it is anticipated that by the end of 1911 considerable progress will be observable. The necessity for the continued existence of Government depots is everywhere being examined and where possible these depots are being closed. In nine districts some of the coupes were sold standing to contractors: in three others the produce felled by the department in some coupes was sold at the coupe. In the Nilgiris, the attempt made to hand over the fuel supply of Ootacamund to contractors was unsuccessful as the prices offered by them were ridiculously low and the difficulty will continue so long as contractors can get work in private plantations. In Kurnool it is difficult to obtain contractors as the forests are remote from the market and in South Canara difficulties of transport interfere with the sale of standing coupes.

Finance.

306. The revenue and expenditure of the year are compared with those of the previous years and with the average of the preceding five years—

Circle.	Revenue.	Expenditure.			Surplus.
		A. Conservancy and works.	B. Establishment.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Circle	9,99,939	6,96,673	4,43,154	11,39,827	—1,39,888
Central Circle	17,70,282	6,62,398	4,33,837	10,96,235	6,74,047
Southern Circle	10,01,719	5,47,356	4,35,134	9,82,490	19,229
Total 1910-1911 ...	37,71,940	19,06,427	13,12,125	32,18,552	5,53,388
Total 1909-1910 ...	41,84,203	21,01,932	12,82,995	33,84,927	7,99,276
Average for the five years preceding 1909-1910.	34,12,498	15,35,703	10,23,611	25,59,314	8,53,184

The decrease under revenue occurred in all the three circles and was due to (i) lower prices and bad market for timber in South Malabar, (ii) low prices offered for timber coupes in Begur in North Malabar, (iii) slack demand for timber by contractors in Upper and Lower Gódávari, (iv) reduced quantity of sandalwood exploited in parts of the Javadis, (v) fewer bamboo areas leased in South Salem, (vi) poor sales of tangedu bark in Bellary, Anantapur and West Kurnool and low prices realized for minor produce in several districts in the Central Circle, (vii) diminished receipts from grazing in Kurnool, Kistna and Bellary and the change of permit season in North Malabar, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly, and (viii) stoppage of manure-leaf leases in Madura. The revenue realized by the sale of timber and fuel, either removed departmentally or by purchasers, was Rs. 17,37,145 or 46 per cent. of the gross revenue, a decrease of Rs. 1,42,987 compared with the figures for the previous year. The expenditure on "A. Conservancy and Works," which was Rs. 1,95,505 less than in the previous year, included Rs. 1,03,000 paid into Court in connection with the acquisition of the Attapadi valley blocks in the Malabar district. Leaving this out of account, the decrease was chiefly due to reduced expenditure on departmental fuel operations in Upper and Lower Gódávari, Kurnool, Guntúr, North Salem and Trichinopoly. After deducting capital expenditure not yielding an immediate outturn, such as that on communications and buildings, cultural operations, working plans, settlement, surveys and demarcation, amounting in all to Rs. 5,66,569, there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure directly chargeable to Revenue of Rs. 11,93,194.

Administration.

307. Important administrative changes during the year were the division of the Kurnool district into three forest charges, the abolition of the South Cuddapah division and the formation of the new Chittoor forest charge. Proposals for subdividing the North Arcot district have since been sanctioned by Government. Owing to the transfer of the Nugur taluk to the Gódávari district, it is proposed to form a third forest charge in that district. During the year the sanction of the

Secretary of State was received to the reorganization of the controlling service and the scheme was brought into force from the 29th January 1911. This resulted in the appointment of an additional Conservator and an increase in the number of Provincial officers from 25 to 39. The division of the Presidency into four circles, Northern, Central, Southern and Western, was not, however, introduced until October 1911. The head-quarters of the four circles at present are Waltair, Madras, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore. Sanction was also received to the reorganization of the Provincial service on the time-scale and the system was introduced from the 1st April 1911. The Provincial service in the Forest Department now offers inducements to men of birth and education in no way inferior to those offered by other services.

308. The rules framed under the Forest Act for the transit of timber and sandalwood worked smoothly in districts where they were in force and no cases of abuse by ryots of the privileges allowed by the rules under section 26 of the Forest Act were reported. **General.** **Leaf manure.** During the year a Committee was appointed to consider and report on the question of the supply of green leaf manure by the Forest Department. The conclusions arrived at by the Committee were generally accepted by Government. The result is that in future the functions of the Forest Department will generally be limited to the production and supply of seed for green manure plants. Where manure leaf is supplied by the department, it will be at a rate corresponding as closely as possible to the market rate. The rate for Madura has been fixed at Rs. 3 per cart load; the old rate was As. 5. **Forests under panchayats.** In pursuance of the policy of Government, experiments are being made in several districts in entrusting the management of fuel and fodder reserves to villagers. In Chingleput, arrangements have already been made and a set of simple rules has been drawn up, to which the local panchayatdars have given their assent. The areas handed over are covered with a fair growth and the villagers have promised to protect them by engaging watchmen at their own cost and by not allowing goat browsing and the removal of fuel or grass by other villagers. Similar measures are contemplated in Ganjám, Coimbatore and South Canara. **Mining.** Every encouragement is afforded to the mining industry. Owing to depression in the market the mica industry in Nellore has declined. **Elephants.** Considerable progress has been made in elephant-capturing operations and they were extended to the Nilgiris during the year. The number of elephants in charge of the Forest Department at the close of the year was 114.

MINES. (1910.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part I, Industrial—Mines.*]

309. **Output.** Mining operations were carried on in five districts during the year and the minerals worked were mica in Nellore and Salem, manganese in Vizagapatam, graphite in the same district, magnesite in Salem, steatite and diamonds in Kurnool, and gold in Anantapur. **Manganese.** Two new manganese mines were opened, but the output in tons has fallen by an annual decrease of 25 per cent. from 125,820 in 1907 to 46,441 in 1910. The number of workers fell from 4,170 in 1909 to 2,465 in 1910. **Graphite.** The output of graphite was 259 tons as compared with 276 tons in 1909. The one mine working graphite employed on an average 31 hands daily. **Mica.** A mica mine was opened in the Salem district and, working for less than half the year with 47 hands, produced about 4 tons of mica. All other mica mines were in the Nellore district and numbered 77, but the total output, which stood in 1906 at 1,214 tons, has fallen to 139 tons in 1909 and 191 tons in 1910. The market continued to be in a state of depression and working expenses increased with the depth of the workings. **Magnesite.** The average daily number of employees was 3,861. The magnesite works at Suramangalam, Salem district, employed a daily average of 900 hands and the output was 5,182 tons against 767 tons in 1909. **Diamonds.** Two diamond mines were opened and worked during part of the year in Kurnool district. With an average of 39 workers the output was $12\frac{5}{8}$ carats. **Steatite.** Steatite was worked for 38 days and about 20 tons obtained. **Gold.** Three gold mines were working in the Anantapur district with a total daily average of 1,186 employees. In one of the mines there was an output of 2,532 oz. of gold against a *nil* output in the two preceding years.

General.

310. The Inspector of Mines visited 42 mines in Nellore and drew attention to dangerous methods in four of them. Wages were normal during the year, and women and children are reported to have been employed only on suitable work. There were no prosecutions under the Mines Act.

MANUFACTURES. (1910.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part I, Industrial—Factories including Industrial Labour, Cotton Mills, Jute Mills, etc.*]

Factories. General statistics.

311. The number of factories in the Presidency coming within the scope of the Indian Factories Act (XIV of 1881) rose further from 181 to 201. Five new factories were brought under the Act in the Presidency town and 15 in the mufassal. The daily average number of operatives rose from 50,314 to 54,344. There was a further fall from 4,801 to 4,725 in the number of children employed, and a further increase in the number of women from 5,259 to 6,302. The sanitation of factories and the physical condition of the operatives were reported to be generally satisfactory, but inspections by non-medical inspectors fell short of the required number in several districts. The rules regarding the fencing of machinery were generally observed, but defects were noticed in the districts of Ramnad and Anantapur. The number of accidents reported fell from 364 to 242, the largest number being 47 reported from the Cordite Factory at Aruvangad. There were only two fatal accidents. There were three prosecutions under the Act, all in Guntúr: two were for failure to maintain the necessary registers and one for neglect to fence machinery.

Cotton and jute mills.

312. There were 15 cotton mills in the Presidency, including one each in Pondicherry and Travancore State, with a total of 412,616 spindles and a daily average of 21,304 employees. Of these employees, 2,567 were women, 2,743 young persons and 4,020 children. All but one of the mills were controlled by joint-stock companies and only three were established subsequently to the year 1900. The nominal share capital of the thirteen companies aggregated Rs. 1,39,90,733 and share capital was fully paid up in eight of them. There were two jute mills controlled by joint-stock companies with a total of 5,032 spindles and 234 looms, and a daily average of 1,883 employees.

Other factories.

313. There were 46 factories employing steam-power engaged in ginning, cleaning and pressing cotton as against 39 in 1909 and 31 in 1908. The majority were found in the cotton districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Guntúr, Kistna, Ramnad and Tinnevelly. Rice mills, the large majority in the Northern Circars, numbered 56 as against 48 in 1909 and 33 in 1908. Among the other factories employing steam-power were 13 tile-works (in South Canara and Malabar), 9 railway workshops, 6 iron and brass foundries, 5 sugar factories, 2 coach-building works, an aluminium works, a brewery, a cement works, an ice factory, a leather works, a saw-mill and a tin factory. There were only 28 factories which did not use steam-power and 19 of these were printing-presses. There were 12 factories under Government or local boards.

Industries.

314. During the year there were in the Madras Presidency 108 private industries which were not classed as factories under the Factory Act. In 44 of these mechanical power was employed, the most important being 12 coffee works in Malabar and South Canara, 12 factories in Kurnool and Ramnad employed in ginning, cleaning and pressing cotton, 2 weaving establishments in South Canara, 4 printing-presses, 2 rice-mills and 2 tile and brick-works. Of the 64 industries which employed no mechanical power, the most important were 10 cotton-spinning and weaving establishments in Madras, Madura, Tanjore and Malabar, 7 fish-curing yards in South Canara, 4 indigo factories in Gódávari and Kistna, 5 mica-splitting works in Nellore, 14 tanneries (the largest of which were in Chingleput and North Arcot), 5 factories for cleaning palmyra-fibre in Tinnevelly, 2 rope-yards, and 3 tobacco factories. In the Travancore State there were 18 concerns

Native States.

worked by mechanical power, comprising oil-mills, rope-works, a paper-mill, tile and brick-works and fibre-cleaning factories. They employed a daily average of over 4,000 hands. There were also 18 factories with mechanical power in the Cochin State, tile manufactories and oil-mills predominating.

The Salem Weaving Factory and Chrome Tanning.

315. The Salem weaving factory was closed on 24th September 1910 on account of the prevalence of plague in the town and was not re-opened in conformity with the orders of the Secretary of State for India which debar Government from demonstrating industrial processes commercially. In pursuance of the same policy the Chrome Tannery was sold on 1st October 1910 to the Rewah Darbar.

SEA-BORNE TRADE. (1910–1911.)

[*Review of the Sea-borne Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1910–1911; Statistics of British India, Part II, Commercial; Annual Volume of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency for the year 1910–1911; Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India with British Empire and Foreign Countries; Annual Statement of the Coasting Trade and Navigation of British India; Review of the Trade of India for 1910–1911.*]

Total trade.

316. The following table compares the value of the sea-borne trade of the Madras Presidency, inclusive of Government transactions, with its value in the two preceding years and its average value for the five years ending 1907–1908:—

Total trade.	Average for five years ending 1907–1908.	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.	Percentage of difference over 1909–1910.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(1) *Foreign trade.*					
Imports	9,80,51,571	12,62,43,067	11,16,11,239	11,66,85,330	+ 5
Exports	16,57,06,007	18,65,58,620	20,28,28,781	21,77,41,972	+ 7
Total Foreign trade ...	26,37,57,578	31,28,01,687	31,44,40,020	33,44,27,302	+ 6
(2) *Coasting trade.*					
Imports	6,38,95,156	7,94,04,743	10,27,50,100	9,26,74,935	−10
Exports	5,52,39,788	5,79,36,155	5,26,37,540	5,32,71,013	+ 1
Total, Coasting trade ...	11,91,34,944	13,73,40,898	15,53,87,640	14,59,45,948	− 6
Aggregate trade ...	38,28,92,522	45,01,42,585	46,98,27,660	48,03,73,250	+ 2

Foreign trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency for the year 1910–1911 showed an increase of one crore and five lakhs of rupees (or 2 per cent.) over the record figure of the previous year, the net result of an expansion of nearly two crores of rupees under foreign trade and a contraction of nearly 95 lakhs of rupees in the coasting trade. Under foreign trade, imports of private merchandise recovered to some extent from the depressed condition of the previous year and, owing to larger imports of cotton twist and yarn, cotton manufactures, metals, kerosene oil, sugar, apparel and spices, showed an increase of 12 per cent. An expansion of 8 per cent. under exports of Indian manufacture was chiefly under raw cotton, coffee, tea and provisions.

Coasting trade.

The set-back under imports from coasting trade of 10 per cent. was due to better harvests, the imports of food-grains declining by nearly Rs. 136 lakhs. Larger shipment of earthnut oils to Burma was responsible for the advance of 1 per cent. on the total exports under coasting trade.

Customs.

Owing to the enhanced rates of duty that came into force in February 1910, the net customs duty rose from Rs. 54,95,777 to Rs. 68,39,573.

Imports.

317. The following statement shows the value under different heads of the import trade with foreign countries, together with previous figures for comparison :—

	Imports.				
	Average of five years ending 1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	Increase or decrease over 1909-1910.
	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.
I. Animals, living	6·26	5·31	5·29	5·38	+ ·09
II. Articles of food and drink	77·93	106·87	110·20	117·34	+ 7·14
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—					
A. Hardware and cutlery	23·90	32·89	29·47	33·54	+ 4·07
B. Metals	80 71	123·26	110·84	121·70	− 10·86
C. Machinery and millwork	31·90	46·24	44·32	40·07	− 4·25
D. Railway plant and rolling-stock	70·26	72·36	62·41	65·95	+ 3·54
Total of No. III ...	206·77	274·75	247·04	261·26	+ 14·22
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	31·00	34·04	37·94	37·02	− ·92
V. Oils	41·72	68·32	46·39	53·63	+ 7·24
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles ...	16·34	19·52	27·77	24·91	− 2·86
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—					
A. Yarns and textile fabrics	340·27	474·53	287·21	354·86	+ 67·65
B. Apparel	33·64	35·96	39·80	45·11	+ 5·31
C. Other articles	107·39	135·28	144·77	164·11	+ 19 34
Total of No. VII ...	481·30	645·77	471·78	564·08	+ 92·30
Total Merchandise ...	861·32	1,154·58	946·41	1,063·62	+ 117·21
Treasure	74·94	68·96	129·93	71·97	− 57·96
Grand Total ...	936·26	1,223·54	1,076·34	1,135·59	+ 59·25

Animals.

318. There was a decrease of 25 in the number of horses imported, but the average value per horse rose from Rs. 443 to Rs. 499.

Food and drink. Liquors.

319. The rates of duty on fermented liquors, spirits and wines were enhanced on 25th February 1910, with the result that the value of imports fell from Rs. 21,37,934 to Rs. 19,79,019, a figure nearly 2½ lakhs of rupees lower than the average for the five years ending 1907–1908. Trade in biscuits continued to show steady progress and there was an increase under canned and bottled provisions, farinaceous foods and condensed milk. The United Kingdom supplied 74 per cent. of the total under provisions. The value of imported betelnuts rose to Rs. 36 lakhs from Rs. 31·8 lakhs, and there was an increase of 37 per cent. in the value of pepper imports. The imports of sugar during the year were the largest on record, amounting in value to Rs. 37·57 lakhs or an increase of 18 per cent. Owing to the short beet crop in Europe shipments of beet sugar from Germany ceased altogether and those from Austria-Hungary dropped by 58 per cent. There was a corresponding increase in the import of refined cane sugar from Java, where the adoption of improved methods enabled the manufacturers to undersell the local product on the Indian market. Towards the end of the year the market was overstocked with foreign sugar owing to favourable estimates for the beet crop of 1910–1911.

Provisions. Spices. Sugar.

Metals, etc.

320. Hardware and cutlery formed 13 per cent. of the imports under this group. Agricultural implements showed the largest advance, the total value of such imports being Rs. 1·68 lakhs. Metals showed a total advance in value of Rs. 10·86 lakhs, nearly half of which was under copper, the price of which fell as a result of demoralisation on the American Stock Exchange. The share of the United Kingdom in the iron and steel imports rose from 39 to 40 per cent. in quantity. The decline under machinery and millwork was due to a decrease of Rs. 6·19 lakhs in the value of textile machinery imports, the conditions prevailing in the cotton industry having been unfavourable. Under railway plant and rolling stock, which totalled Rs. 66 lakhs in value, the share of the United Kingdom was Rs. 60·06 lakhs, and of West Australia, which supplied wooden sleepers, Rs. 4·53 lakhs.

Copper. Iron and steel. Machinery. Railway stock.

321. The increase under the head of chemicals was chiefly due to larger imports of chemical manures, which increased from Rs. ·53 to Rs. 1·53 lakhs, an indication of the prosperity of plantations. The duties on tobacco of all kinds were largely enhanced at the close of 1910–1911 by Act VIII of 1910, with the result that there was an extensive curtailment in the imports of foreign tobaccos, which fell 83 per cent. in quantity and 52 per cent. in value. Chemicals, Drugs, etc. Tobacco.

322. There was an increase of 23 per cent. under oils due to an increase in imports of mineral oils, which constituted 99 per cent. of the total under this head. The United States of America were the chief sufferers in the kerosene-oil rate-war and their imports fell off by 31 per cent. Imports of foreign petrol, or motor spirit and benzine, fell from 13,062 to 12 gallons, the market having been practically captured by the Burma Companies. Oils. Kerosene-oil.

323. Imports of foreign coal fell from 29,379 to 4,460 tons, coal from Bengal and Hyderabad being used in its place. Raw hides were more largely imported from the Straits Settlements and raw skins from Ceylon. The value of teakwood imported from Burma rose from Rs. 35·32 lakhs to Rs. 38·23 lakhs. Raw Materials.

324. Cotton goods, representing 32 per cent. of the total value of all foreign imports, showed an advance of 24 per cent. The year opened with reduced stocks, but importers still held off in the expectation of a fall in prices. Prices ruled only a little easier in October, but there was a disinclination even then to carry over stocks into the ensuing cotton season and business was not brisk. The following table shows the imports of cotton goods for the past three years :— Manufactured articles.

Cotton goods.	1908–1909.		1909–1910.		1910–1911.		Increase or decrease as compared with 1909–1910.	
	LBS.	LAKHS RS.	LBS.	LAKHS RS.	LBS.	LAKHS RS.	LBS.	LAKHS RS.
Twist and yarn ...	11,186,116	109·99	8,594,822	76·78	9,168,182	95·85	+573,360	+19·07
	YDS.		YDS.		YDS.		YDS.	
Piece-goods	188,555,833	347·84	109,105,188	194·56	123,818,438	241·07	+14,713,250	+46·51
Other cotton fabrics ...	..	3·03		2·29	...	2·86	..	+·57

The United Kingdom supplied 98 per cent. of the yarn and 99 per cent. of the piece-goods imported.

325. Paper and pasteboard advanced by Rs. 1·51 lakhs owing to larger imports of paper and envelopes from the United Kingdom. Glass and glassware improved by Rs. 2·60 lakhs. An increase of Rs. 1·25 lakhs under instruments was due to larger imports of electrical work. Under the head carriages and carts, cycles improved from Rs. 4·13 lakhs to Rs. 5·19 lakhs, and motor cars and motor cycles from Rs. 4·49 lakhs to Rs. 6·24 lakhs. Matches showed a slight improvement, chiefly in imports from Sweden. The value of imported cement rose from Rs. 4·21 lakhs to Rs. 6·52 lakhs. Other articles.

326. The re-export trade rose in value from Rs. 14·43 lakhs to Rs. 18·37 lakhs. Cotton piece-goods, which formed 46 per cent. of the total, rose by more than 50 per cent. to Rs. 8·39 lakhs in value, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States absorbing the major portion. **Re-exports.**

327. The following table shows the value of exports compared with the previous year and the average of the five years ending 1907–1908 :— **Exports.**

	Exports.				
	Average of five years ending 1907–1908.	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.	Increase or decrease over 1909–1910.
	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.
I. Animals, living	17·63	13·07	14·05	19·32	+ 5·27
II. Articles of food and drink	501·04	630·67	540·10	595·29	+ 55·19
III. Metals and manufactures of metals—					
A. Hardware and cutlery	1·28	1·19	1·45	1·84	+ ·39
B. Metals	9·29	6·41	5·64	4·24	− 1·40
C. Machinery and mill-work	·22	·32	·10	·14	+ ·04
D. Railway plant and rolling-stock ...	·28	...	...	·01	+ ·01
Total of No. III ...	11·07	7·92	7·19	6·23	− ·96

	Exports.				
	Average of five years ending 1907–1908.	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.	Increase or decrease over 1909–1910.
	LAKHS. Rs.	LAKHS. Rs.	LAKHS. Rs.	LAKHS. Rs.	LAKHS. Rs.
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials	40·21	30·33	30·68	30·28	+ ·20
V. Oils	31·31	45·54	42·80	41·88	− ·92
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles ...	572·03	549·73	747·33	829·52	+ 82·19
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—					
A. Yarns and textile fabrics	107·17	115·19	137·32	140·10	+ 2·78
B. Apparel	2·88	1·79	2·15	2·53	+ ·38
C. Other articles	348·86	428·35	430·48	442·85	+ 12·37
Total of No. VII ...	458·91	545·33	569·95	585·48	+ 15·53
Total Merchandise ...	1,632·20	1,822·59	1,951·50	2,108·00	+ 156·50
Treasure	23·82	41·35	75·58	68·81	− 6·77
Grand Total ...	1,656·02	1,863·94	2,027·08	2,176·81	+ 149·73

Living animals.

328. The increase of Rs. 5·17 lakhs under living animals was due to shipments to Ceylon of larger numbers of goats and sheep and of high priced cattle.

Food and Drink.

Coffee.

329. Exports of coffee, which took the fifth place among staple products exported from the Madras Presidency, showed a rise in value of 21 per cent., mainly due to the poor harvest in Brazil. Both value and quantity were, however, slightly lower than the average for the five years ending 1907–1908. Shipments to France, consisting chiefly of lower grades, rose from 33 to 48 per cent. of the total.

Copra.

Exports of cocoanut kernel or copra, which in the previous year had reached the abnormal quantity of 532,176 cwts., receded to 445,892 cwts. but, owing to the increasing demand and the general shortage of fats, the actual value rose from Rs. 74·19 lakhs to Rs. 78·26 lakhs. Coir manufactures and cocoanut oil each fell in value by more than three lakhs.

Rice.

Rice and paddy, as in the previous year, represented 99 per cent. of the food-grains exported, the total value of exports rising from Rs. 140·59 lakhs to Rs. 142·19 lakhs. Dry fish and dried fruits were mainly responsible for a rise under provisions from Rs. 32·34 to Rs. 40·08 lakhs.

Spices.

Spices showed an increase of 8 per cent. in value, due to increases under pepper and ginger and decreases under chillies and cardamoms.

Sugar.

Sugar exports rose by 45 per cent. in quantity owing to the dearness of beetroot.

Tea.

The record figures of the previous year's tea export trade were exceeded by 5 per cent. in volume and by 6 per cent. in value.

Metals.

330. Exports of manganese ore, the main item, fell in quantity from 1,352,000 cwts. to 864,000 cwts. owing to competition from Russian mines.

Chemicals, Drugs, etc.

331. Cinchona bark declined by 160 cwts. or by 5 per cent., the local bark being unable to compete with Java. Senna leaves and nux-vomica showed a further steady increase.

Tobacco.

Leaf tobacco increased by 15 per cent., but cigars fell 22 per cent. in value.

Indigo.

Indigo further decreased from 3,655 cwts. to 2,364 cwts. owing to the introduction of the synthetic dye and a preference for the cultivation of groundnuts. Myrabolams were practically stationary at Rs. 4·50 lakhs. Turmeric slightly declined in value.

Oils.

332. The value of oil exports again fell by nearly a lakh, or 2 per cent. Lemongrass oil, the only essential oil shipped to any extent, rose in value by nearly half a lakh to Rs. 2·36 lakhs. The value of cocoanut oil, which formed 81 per cent. of the total shipments of oils, fell in comparison with the previous year, but was higher than the average of the past five years.

Raw Materials.

333. The total value under this head rose from Rs. 747·32 lakhs to Rs. 829·41 lakhs, the principal items being cotton and seeds.

Cotton.

Owing to the shortness of the American crop the value of cotton exported was the highest on record, rising from Rs. 318·17 lakhs to Rs. 414·19 lakhs, or more than 30 per cent.

Rubber.

Caoutchouc rose in value from Rs. 1·95 lakhs to Rs. 8·13 lakhs.

Seeds.

Seeds showed a net increase of nearly 2½ lakhs of rupees in value, but castor seeds fell by nearly six lakhs owing to contraction in the area cultivated. This fall was, however, counterbalanced by a rise of more than seven lakhs under earthnut seeds and of more than three lakhs

under cotton and essential seeds. The chief fall in exports was one under hides and skins of more than 31 lakhs of rupees. Goat skins, which form the chief item, were not in demand owing to the high prices ruling in India and the low prices of finished goods in America. Mica and manures both increased in volume, and shipments of sandalwood rose in value from Rs. 5·54 lakhs to Rs. 11·68 lakhs. Fibre showed an advance of 3 per cent. Hides.

334. Exports of cotton twist and yarn fell 18 per cent. in value from Rs. 28·16 lakhs to Rs. 23·01 lakhs owing to the competition in China of both local and Japanese yarn. Piece-goods rose in value from Rs 90·17 to Rs. 93·03 lakhs in spite of a slight fall in quantity. Handkerchiefs and woollen goods both showed increases. The trade in coir goods failed to reach the record figures of the previous year and fell 5 per cent. in value. Exports in tanned hides and skins rose in value by 3 per cent. to Rs. 334·51 owing chiefly to a large surplus of goat skins which were tanned locally and shipped on speculation. Manufactured Articles, Yarn. Coir. Hides.

335. The following table shows how the trade of the Madras Presidency was distributed in the periods stated. The table excludes treasure and Government stores :— **Distribution of Foreign Trade.**

	Imports.				Exports.				Total of imports and exports.		Percentage which the total of each country bears to the whole.	
	Average of five years ending 1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.	Increase or decrease in 1910–1911.	Average of five years ending 1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.	Increase or decrease in 1910–1911.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.
	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.		
British Empire—												
United Kingdom ...	662·93	603·76	690·79	+ 87·03	563·36	581·13	620·82	+ 39·69	1,184·89	1,311·61	40·89	41·35
Ceylon	44·91	50·99	55·66	+ 4·67	326·59	321·68	358·31	+ 36·63	372·67	413·97	12·86	13·06
Straits Settlements ...	33·95	38·21	40·81	+ 2·60	64·11	81·45	91·61	+ 10·16	119·66	132·42	4·13	4·17
Mauritius, etc. ..	1·91	2·05	2·02	— ·03	14·31	10·79	14·18	+ 3·39	12·84	16·20	·44	·51
Canada	·01	·01	·01	...	17·52	23·73	27·72	+ 3·99	23·74	27·73	·82	·87
Australia	11·41	15·59	14·07	— 1·52	7·22	11·37	12·71	+ 1·34	26·96	26·78	·93	·85
Other countries ...	3·04	7·69	4·81	— 2·88	8·60	14·99	19·05	+ 4·06	22·68	23·86	·78	·75
Total of British Empire.	758·16	718·30	808·17	+ 89·87	1,001·71	1,045·14	1,144·40	+ 99·26	1,763·44	1,952·57	60·85	61·56
Foreign Countries—												
Europe—												
Germany	26·72	34·05	36·66	+ 2·61	112·88	153·14	174·47	+ 21·33	187·19	211·13	6·46	6·66
Holland	2·50	2·77	3·21	+ ·44	12·92	18·98	20·80	+ 1·82	21·75	24·01	·75	·76
Belgium	47·44	48·34	51·79	+ 3·45	92·16	106·39	121·41	+ 15·02	154·73	173·20	5·34	5·46
France	29·30	33·01	37·04	+ 4·03	186·54	261·79	305·41	+ 43·62	294·80	342·45	10·17	10·80
Italy	3·19	2·16	3·14	+ ·98	20·92	20·38	36·36	+ 15·98	22·54	39·50	·78	1·25
Austria-Hungary ...	14·41	20·67	20·29	— ·38	15·20	23·02	30·87	+ 7·85	43·69	51·16	1·51	1·61
Other countries ...	17·00	11·15	20·39	+ 9·24	7·20	10·54	18·20	+ 7·66	21·69	38·59	·75	1·21
Total, Europe ...	140·56	152·15	172·52	+ 20·37	447·82	594·24	707·52	+ 113·28	746·39	880·04	25·76	27·75
Asia—												
Java	4·02	21·72	31·24	+ 9·52	5·97	2·27	1·09	— 1·18	23·99	32·33	·83	1·02
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	·33	·43	·52	+ ·12	18·99	28·77	22·66	— 6·11	29·17	23·18	1·01	·73
Japan	2·77	3·75	4·94	+ 1·19	85·71	152·57	145·43	— 7·14	156·32	150·37	5·39	4·74
Other countries ...	12·78	8·04	14·87	+ 6·83	16·52	11·94	11·66	— ·28	19·98	26·53	·69	·84
Total, Asia ...	19·90	33·91	51·57	+ 17·66	127·19	195·55	180·84	— 14·71	229·46	232·41	7·92	7·33
Africa—												
Egypt	·20	·14	·15	+ ·01	10·36	4·34	4·73	+ ·39	4·48	4·88	·15	·15
Other countries ...		·82	...	— ·82	1·88	·49	·48	— ·01	1·31	·48	·05	·02
Total, Africa ...	·20	·96	·15	— ·81	12·24	4·83	5·21	+ ·38	5·79	5·36	·20	·17
America—												
United States of America ...	23·12	41·09	31·21	— 9·88	105·87	111·74	69·98	— 41·76	152·83	101·19	5·27	3·19
Other countries ...	...	...	...	...	·03	...	·05	+ ·05	...	·05	...	...
Total, America ...	23·12	41·09	31·21	— 9·88	105·90	111·74	70·03	— 41·71	152·83	101·24	5·27	3·19
Total of Foreign Countries	183·78	228·11	255·45	+ 27·34	693·15	906·36	963·60	+ 57·24	1,134·47	1,219·05	39·15	38·44
Grand Total ...	941·94	946·41	1,063·62	+ 117·21	1,694·86	1,951·50	2,108·00	+ 156·50	2,897·91	3,171·62	100·00	100·00

British Empire.

336. The trade with the British Empire, which represented 61·56 per cent. of the aggregate trade as compared with 60·85 per cent. in the previous year, advanced by Rs. 189·13 lakhs or 11 per cent. The trade with other countries advanced by Rs. 84·58 lakhs or 8 per cent. The large increase under imports from the United Kingdom was chiefly due to heavy imports of cotton piece-goods, twist and yarn, railway engines and metals. Raw cotton, skins and sugar were mainly responsible for increase under exports. There was a well-distributed increase under exports to Ceylon. The only remarkable variation in the figures under imports from foreign countries was that under the United States of America, the decline being in kerosine-oil and tobacco. The increase in exports to Germany was under raw cotton, copra, seeds, sandalwood, and coffee; to Belgium under raw cotton and seeds; to France under coffee, pepper, raw skins and raw cotton; and to Italy under raw cotton and pepper. The large decrease in exports to America was under raw skins, tanned skins and pepper.

Foreign Countries.

Treasure (Foreign).

337. The following table shows the transactions in treasure:—

Treasure.	Average of five years ending 1907–1908.	1908–1909.	1909–1910.	1910–1911.	Increase or decrease over 1909–1910.
	LAKHS. Rs.	LAKHS. Rs.	LAKHS. Rs.	LAKHS. Rs.	LAKHS. Rs.
Gold—					
Imports	56·01	47·30	109·50	49·17	– 60·33
Exports	·73	6·07	·03	·02	– ·01
Net Imports	55·28	41·23	109·47	49·15	– 60·32
Silver—					
Imports	18·93	21·66	20·43	22·80	+ 2·37
Exports	23·09	35·28	75·55	68·79	– 6·76
Net Imports	4·16	– 13·62	– 55·12	– 45·99	+ 9·13
Total of Gold and Silver—					
Imports	74·94	68·96	129·93	71·97	– 57·96
Exports	23·82	41·35	75·58	68·81	– 6·77
Net Imports	51·12	27·61	54·35	3·16	– 51·19

The decrease under gold is attributable to the fact that large quantities intended for Madras were shipped from London *viâ* Bombay. The demand for money was very active during the year, the rate of exchange falling away only during the summer months. The influx of gold was, however, largely prevented by the readiness of the India Council to meet the demand for remittances by increasing the sales of Council Bills.

Coasting Trade.

338. The following figures give the aggregate value of the coasting trade of the Presidency for the past four years:—

	LAKHS OF RS.
1907–1908	1,279·98
1908–1909	1,373.41
1909–1910	1,553·88
1910–1911	1,459·46 (— 6 per cent.).

Treasure.

The set back of 6 per cent. is attributable solely to a 10 per cent. fall in imports, itself due to better harvests and the resultant decrease in the demand for food-grains from other provinces, the imports of which declined by nearly Rs. 136 lakhs. Trade with Bengal advanced by Rs. 17 lakhs, with Bombay by Rs. 36 lakhs, with Sind by Rs. 11 lakhs, while that with Burma declined by Rs. 139 lakhs and with Eastern Bengal and Assam by Rs. 2 lakhs. The movements of treasure by sea amounted in value to Rs. 8·60 lakhs, a decrease of 55 per cent. on the previous year's total.

Ports.

339. The total trade of the port of Madras represented 40 per cent. of the trade of the Presidency, and in the year under review showed an increase of 2 per cent. over the total of last year and of 43 per cent. over that of twenty years ago. The trade of Tuticorin, the second port in importance, rose in value from Rs. 748 lakhs to Rs. 835 lakhs. Cochin again came second among the subordinate ports, but her

trade fell by 4 per cent. Cocanada and Calicut again showed a decline, but Negapatam, Mangalore, Cuddalore and Tellicherry all showed an increase. At the commencement of the year there were 44 ports open to both foreign and coasting trade and 61 open to coasting trade only. One of the first group and 31 of the second group were closed during the year, and the closure of eleven more ports was under consideration.

340. The number of vessels that entered or cleared in the foreign trade at the several ports rose from 3,151 to 3,638, but the average tonnage fell from 1,226 to 1,010 tons. Of the entries, the number of vessels flying the British flag fell by 47 to 758, while those under foreign colours increased from 101 to 105, of which 75 were German. The number of vessels plying in the coasting trade fell from 38,083 to 36,244. **Shipping.**

PUBLIC WORKS—GENERAL. (1910–1911.)

[*Administration Report of the Public Works Department, Madras Presidency, for the year 1910-1911.*]

341. In pursuance of the reorganisation scheme, the general power of Superintending Engineers to accord technical sanction to detailed plans and estimates was increased from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 20,000, and it has been left to the Chief Engineer to decide in the case of estimates between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 50,000 whether the plans and estimates may be sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer. Sanction was also accorded for the appointment of a personal assistant to all Superintending Engineers. **Administrative changes.**

342. In the technical section of the Chief Engineer's office 76 estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 45·64 lakhs were scrutinised during the year, the distribution being:—roads and bridges (38) to cost Rs. 14·08 lakhs, water-supply (18) to cost Rs. 18·71 lakhs, drainage schemes (4) to cost Rs. 5 lakhs, and miscellaneous schemes (16) to cost Rs. 7·84 lakhs. Of the bridges, the most important were the Indravati bridge and the bridge over the Panemangalore river, each estimated to cost more than Rs. 3 lakhs. The most important water-supply schemes were for Negapatam (Rs. 7·41 lakhs), Chidambaram (Rs. 4·01 lakhs) and Periyakulam (Rs. 1·94 lakhs). An open drainage scheme for Vellore (Rs. 4·33 lakhs) was the largest drainage work under scrutiny. Miscellaneous schemes included the building of part of the Madura Institute (Rs. 1·02 lakhs), a rubble mound breakwater for Calicut (Rs. 2·74 lakhs), a pier at Calicut (Rs. 1·50 lakhs) and improvements to the port of Tuticorin (Rs. 0·87 lakhs). In the Consulting Architect's section 184 estimates and designs were scrutinised and some 233 drawings were made, among the latter being drawings for the new Engineering College at Guindy, the proposed new Government Press at Egmore, the new Law Courts at Madura, the new District Court at Trichinopoly, and plans for the extensions to the General Hospital and Medical College, Madras. Revised type-designs for first-class taluk offices and for revenue divisional offices were issued. **Chief Engineer's Office.** Technical section. Consulting Architect.

CIVIL AND MILITARY WORKS. (1910–1911.)

343. The aggregate estimated cost of Public Works (Major Works) under execution by the Public Works Department during the year was as follows:— **Works in progress.**

	Rs. lakhs.
Buildings	92·13
Roads and bridges	18·83
Water-supply schemes	22·96
Drainage works	1·93
Port and marine works	3·19
Other works	2·50
Total ...	141·54

The total expenditure for the year, including expenditure from contributions, was Rs. 53·50 lakhs as compared with Rs. 53·52 lakhs in the previous year and Rs. 21·50 lakhs in 1899–1900.

Buildings.

344. Under buildings, the most important works were the construction of new Collectors' offices at Vizagapatam, Guntúr and Madura; the subsidiary and extra works in connection with the Agricultural College at Coimbatore; the Police Recruit's school at Coimbatore; the new Council Chamber in Fort St. George; the extension of the High Court, Madras; the additions to the Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras; the new Hygiene and Physiological Laboratory at the Medical College; the construction of new Law Courts at Guntúr; and of the combined divisional and taluk office at Palghat.

Roads and Bridges.

345. The Napier bridge (Madras) was completed and opened for traffic during the year and the Indravati bridge was commenced. Work on the Kodaikánal ghat road was in good progress at the beginning of the year, but owing to the prevalence of fever among the workmen the progress subsequently made was not so rapid. The Kallarode bridge on the Tellicherry-Coorg road was finished, and the bridge at Uliyil was in progress.

Water-supply.

346. Good progress was made on the Berhampur and Salem water-supply schemes (estimates Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 9 lakhs, respectively) although heavy rains and the prevalence of plague at Salem retarded the progress of the water-works there. Other schemes were in progress at Vizianagram, Cocanada, Bezwada, Nellore, Vellore, Gudiyáttam, Ootacamund, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Periyakulam, Kodaikánal and Tinnevelly.

Ports.

347. Government approved during the year of a scheme for improving facilities for trade at the port of Tuticorin, the scheme involving the provision of a new pier, the reclamation of foreshore, the provision of customs arrangements for passenger traffic, and the building of a new goods-shed. The construction of the new pier made good progress. The improvements proposed for the port at Calicut, viz., the construction of a breakwater (Rs. 2·72 lakhs) and a re-inforced concrete jetty (Rs. 1·54 lakhs) were under the reconsideration of Government. The Superintending Engineer was instructed to carry out further investigations in connection with the Vizagapatam harbour scheme.

Grants and outlay.

Military and Civil Works.

348. The final grant under Military and Civil works was Rs. 49,60,558 and the actual expenditure, exclusive of contribution works amounting to Rs. 4,97,935, was Rs. 48,52,151 or 97·8 per cent. of the grant. The largest item was, as usual, 'Provincial Civil Works' amounting to Rs. 44,34,283 or 91·4 per cent. of the total outlay.

Workshops.

Dowlaishwaram. Bezwada.

Presidency.

349. The value of the work turned out by the Dowlaishwaram workshops during the year fell by Rs. 8,519 to Rs. 1,68,720. The year's working showed a profit of Rs. 8,337. The value of the outturn at the Bezwada shops also fell slightly to Rs. 1,02,623 and profits declined from Rs. 4,781 to Rs. 1,327. The outturn at the Presidency workshops rose from Rs. 3·36 lakhs to Rs. 3·67 lakhs, among the more important items being iron record-racks for the West Coast division (Rs. 40,599), iron record-racks and gangways for Madura (Rs. 27,703), crowbars, etc., for the Public Works Stores (Rs. 15,917), iron doors, windows and well-curbs for Salem division (Rs. 13,127) and 2,225 locks for the Board of Revenue (Rs. 11,187).

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS. (1910–1911.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part III—Commercial Services.*]

Control.

350. The railway systems in the Madras Presidency are controlled by the Railway Board, and there are no lines under the direct administration of the Madras Government. The two District Board lines—the Tanjore District Board Railway and the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway—are under the general control of the Madras Government.

Mileage.

351. The only addition to the open mileage in the Madras Presidency was the extension from Fort Wall to Kanevehalli on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, a length of 6·79 miles opened to traffic on 1st October 1910. The open mileage within the Presidency on the 1st April 1911 amounted to 3,870·60 miles, distributed as 1,689·30 miles under broad gauge, 1,957·70 under metre gauge,

68·47 under narrow gauge and 155·16 under District Board railways. New lines under construction were from Bobbili to Salur, 5′ 6″ gauge, by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway (10·30 miles), and from Dharmapuri to Hosur, 2′ 6″ gauge, by the South Indian Railway (54·87 miles).

Surveys.

352. The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway completed a survey of 74 miles from Mysore to Hassan (3′ 3⅜″ gauge), and a survey of 210 miles from Rajahmundry to Sironcha along the Gódávari valley (5′ 6″ gauge). The South Indian Railway completed surveys from Karaikudi to Arantangi (18·40 miles on 3′ 3⅜″ gauge), from Salem to Attur (32·74 miles on 3′ 3⅜″ gauge) and from Suramangalam to Salem (3·86 miles on 5′ 6″ gauge), the two latter on behalf of the Salem District Board. Surveys were in progress from Parlakimedi to Gunupur (33 miles on 2′ 6″ gauge) on behalf of the Court of Wards; from Erode to Nanjangud with a branch from Kottamangalam to Méttupálaiyam (141·70 miles on 3′ 3⅜″ gauge) and from Quilon to Trivandrum (39·15 miles on 3′ 3⅜″).

Works.

Indo-Ceylon connection.

353. To establish through communication with Ceylon the following links are required:—(*a*) extension of the Ceylon Railway to Manaar; (*b*) the establishment of a ferry between Manaar and Dhanushkodi; and (*c*) a railway connection between Mandapam, the terminus of the South Indian Railway, and Pamban, the nearest point on the island of Rámésvaram. With regard to the first two links, the Ceylon Government have the extension in hand and the South Indian Railway Company are establishing the ferry service. To form link (*c*) the sanction of the Secretary of State was received for the construction of an arched viaduct across the Pamban channel, but the foundations were found on detailed survey to be inadequate and it has been decided to construct a steel viaduct of 40 feet girder spans with a Scherzer rolling lift bridge. A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 14·29 lakhs was sanctioned for the electrification of the Perambur Workshops of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and plans and estimates for a new central office at Adam's Park were under consideration. It was also decided to build a combined workshop for both the broad and metre gauge sections of the South Indian Railway at Trichinopoly. The report of the committee appointed to consider the replacing of the level-crossings on the South Indian Railway in the City of Madras by over or under-bridges was under the consideration of Government.

Workshops.

Madras level-crossings.

Accidents and Breaches.

354. On the 27th September 1910 an engine, which had been lit up, escaped from the locomotive yard at Bitragunta station and collided with the rear van of a mixed train proceeding to Kavali station. Thirteen passengers were slightly bruised. On the 6th November 1910 heavy rain breached the approaches to the bridge at mile 284·7 and the line at mile 285·12 to 15 between Yerpedu and Kalahasti stations on the Katpadi-Gudur section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Owing to heavy rain and high tides the Rámésvaram-Dhanushkodi section of the South Indian Railway was breached in several places involving interruption to traffic from 1st to 7th and 22nd to 29th November 1910. There was a slip between Keti and Lovedale on 15th November 1910 on the Nilgiri Railway and traffic was blocked for five days.

Contract

355. A contract, supplemental to the indenture dated 24th November 1890, was entered into between the Secretary of State for India and the South Indian Railway Company on 21st December 1910 for the continuance of the working of the South Indian Railway by the Company under certain revised terms up to 31st December 1945.

District Board Railways.

356. The Tanjore District Board Railway made a net profit of Rs. 2,96,545 or 6·12 per cent. on its capital outlay. The net profits of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway were Rs. 1,66,821 or 7·73 per cent. on capital outlay.

Madras Electric Tramways.

357. During the year the Madras Electric Tramways worked a route mileage of 12 miles and 7 furlongs, of which 2 miles and 6 furlongs are provided with double tracks. The company have at their power station five engines with an aggregate of 1,351 horse-power to drive the electric generators, and another of 20 horse-power for lighting purposes, but these are not in use as the current is obtained from the Madras Electric Supply Corporation. The rolling-stock of the system consisted of 64 motor cars and 8 trailers, and the average daily service was 52. The line continued to be worked on the overhead trolley system. During the official year 1910–1911 the cars ran 1,374,698½ miles and carried 13,793,473 passengers.

PUBLIC WORKS—CANALS. (1910–1911.)

Receipts.

358. Navigation was carried on during the year 1910–1911 on the Chilka lake canal, the Dumagudem canal, the Gódávari canals, the Kistna canals, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the Buckingham canal, and the Védáranniyam canal. The total receipts realised during the year amounted to Rs. 2,25,039 or Rs. 4,524 more than in the previous year. The increase was marked in the case of the Dumagudem, Gódávari, Kistna and Kurnool-Cuddapah canals, while there was a striking decrease in the case of the Buckingham canal. Heavy raft traffic enhanced the receipts on the Dumagudem canal. The construction of ten additional staff boats and some rafts, together with the issue of more than the usual number of annual licenses, caused an increase in fees on the Gódávari canals. The increase on the Kistna canals is due to a larger number of boats having taken out licenses and to the increased collection of rents for the occupation of canal plots. The more frequent use of the passenger and staff boats on the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal accounts for the increase on that canal during the year. The decrease on the Buckingham canal is ascribed to the conversion of certain passenger boats into cargo boats and of six weeks' licenses into annual licenses and to the stoppage of the lease of canal berms which were found to obstruct free traffic. The collections of 1909–1910 also included a portion of the receipts due in the previous year.

Traffic.

359. Under the heads "ton-mileage" and "value of goods" there was an increase during the year under review on all the canals except the Dumagudem and Védáranniyam canals. The increase on the Chilka lake canal was due solely to fluctuations in the nature of goods carried, while that on the Gódávari canals was due to heavier traffic during the year. The chief contributing causes that led to the increase on the Kistna canals were, increased activity in tanning, larger exports in paddy and rice owing to good crops and high prices, better yield of oil seeds, increased demand for salt and sugar, increased production and export of tobacco, and the growing demand for coal and coke by factories. On account of heavy traffic in rice and other food-grains, salt, cotton, sugar, oil seeds and hides and skins, there was an increase on the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. Heavy traffic in salt was the chief cause of the increase on the Buckingham canal. The decrease on the Védáranniyam canal is due to the fall of traffic in salt, paddy, rice, tobacco and miscellaneous articles. The Dumagudem canal exhibits decrease under "ton-mileage" and increase under "value of goods." The former is due to an erroneous calculation of the ton-mileage made in the previous year. The increase under the value of goods is chiefly due to heavy traffic in dyes, tans and timber. The total number of passengers carried on all the canals showed a decrease, chiefly on the Gódávari and Kistna canals. The apparent decrease on these canals is due to the unusually large number of passengers that travelled in 1909–1910 on account of the Pushkaram festival.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION. (1910–1911.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part III—Commercial Services.*]

Gross expenditure and Revenue.

360. The expenditure incurred on, and the revenue derived from, irrigation works during 1910–1911 were Rs. 63,28,900 and Rs. 2,55,72,652 respectively. The area charged as irrigated was 7,173,543 acres.

Class I Protective Major Works.

361. Of the four works sanctioned under this head, the Rushikulya system was in operation, and the Venkatapuram project in the Kurnool district was under construction. The Mopad project in the Nellore district and the Bhavanasi tank project in the Guntúr district were still held in abeyance, pending sanction to the revised estimates which were under the consideration of Government. The capital outlay incurred during the year under this head was Rs. 60,511, of which Rs. 56,186 was expended on the Venkatapuram project. The area charged as irrigated under the Rushikulya system was 104,111 acres of first crop and 1,451 acres of second crop. The gross revenue and working expenses were Rs. 2,13,841 and Rs. 44,798, respectively, against Rs. 1,93,168 and Rs. 55,645 of the preceding year. The net revenue under the head as a whole, after deducting interest charges, gives a deficit of Rs. 75,866 against Rs. 1,04,210 in the previous year.

362. The total capital outlay on 'productive' works amounted to Rs. 7,32,364, which was chiefly incurred on the Nagavalli river project, the Gódávari and Kistna delta systems, the Divi pumping project, the Shatiatope and Lower Coleroon anicut systems, the Cauvery delta system, and the Periyár system. A revised estimate for the Nagavalli river project was under the consideration of Government during the year, and several important works were either completed or approaching completion. In the Gódávari delta the important works in progress were "Constructing a new second-class lock at Alamur" and "Improving the Yenamadurru drain from the Gostanadi drain infall to short cut". The Appapuram drainage scheme in the Kistna delta system was practically completed. Under the Divi pumping project the southern, eastern, central, northern and Mandapakala channels were excavated and temporary pipe-sluices constructed. A complete scheme for the drainage of the island was under investigation. The improvements to the Viranam tank, Vellar Rajah voikal, Ariagoshti and Manambathan channels of the Shatiatope anicut system were in progress. Under the Lower Coleroon anicut system, widening and improving the Vadavar from head to the Viranam tank was in progress. The reconstruction of the damaged portion of the Grand anicut in the Cauvery delta system was completed. Improvements to the Palavar and the Adappar drainages were carried out. In the Periyar system the work of widening and deepening the watershed cutting at the Periyar lake was nearly completed. The total area charged as irrigated was 2,938,088 acres under first crop and 383,233 acres under second crop against 2,950,428 acres under first crop and 362,640 acres under second crop in the previous year. **Major Productive Works.**

363. The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,50,53,151 and Rs. 34,69,492, respectively, against Rs. 1,48,32,248 and Rs. 32,47,705 in the previous year. The net revenue due to improvements was Rs. 75,37,272, which represents a return of 9·07 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 8·31 crores to the end of the year. The profit for the year after deducting interest charges was Rs. 49,08,860, the accumulated profits up to the end of the year amounting to Rs. 12·83 crores. The gross revenue shows an increase of Rs. 2,20,903 when compared with that of the previous year. The increase occurs under all the systems except (1) the Gódávari delta system, (2) the Divi pumping project, (3) the Lower Coleroon anicut system and (4) the Srívaikuntam anicut system. The decrease under (1), (3) and (4) occurred chiefly under second crop. Large remissions were also granted during the year under review on lands under the Srívaikuntam anicut system. Under the Divi pumping project the ryots did not cultivate waste lands to the same extent as last year on account of a warning from the Revenue authorities that full penalty would be levied for unauthorised occupation inasmuch as pumping would not be possible after the first week of November 1910. **Revenue.**

364. There was an increase of Rs. 2,21,787 under working expenses over those of the previous year. It chiefly occurred under the Kistna delta system, Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, Tirukkóyilúr and the Lower Coleroon anicut systems and the Cauvery delta system. In the case of the Kistna delta system the increase is attributed to the renewal of certain lock gates and to extensive repairs carried out to canals and distributaries, which were not executed in previous years for want of sufficient labour. The increased outlay under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal is due to the reconstruction of several old sluices. Under the Tirukkóyilúr anicut it was found necessary and possible to repair more tanks during the year than in the year before. Under the Lower Coleroon and Cauvery delta systems the increase was due to extra expenditure incurred at the Lower anicut and Grand anicut respectively for diverting water by putting in ringbunds for irrigation lower down. **Expenditure.**

365. The remissions granted both under Protective and Productive works were Rs. 3,352 and Rs. 78,580 respectively, against Rs. 4,022 and Rs. 2,10,232 in the previous year. **Remissions.**

366. The capital outlay incurred during the year on this class of works was Rs. 1,52,971 (direct and indirect), the major portion of which was incurred on the Siddapur and Kocheruvu projects in the Kurnool district, the Yellanur tank in the Bellary district and the Berijam project in the Madura district. The area charged as irrigated by this class was 357,671 acres against 343,693 acres in the previous year. The gross revenue and working expenses amounted to Rs. 14,05,394 and Rs. 3,25,620 respectively, against Rs. 13,52,062 and Rs. 2,98,322 in the previous **Minor Works and Navigation. Class II.**

year. The net revenue due to improvements on this class of works was Rs. 4,53,631 against Rs. 4,45,771 in the previous year. The remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 6,235 against Rs. 27,862 in the previous year.

Classes III and IV. The outlay under these classes of works amounted to Rs. 21,22,469. The area charged as irrigated was 3,388,989 acres. The total revenue derived amounted to Rs. 88,47,856 including Rs. 39,938 collected in the Public Works Department. The remissions granted were Rs. 11,04,538 against Rs. 11,30,552 in the previous year.

Tank Restoration scheme.

367. The total area of minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 70,462 square miles, of which 63,121 square miles had been completed. The figures were increased during the year under review by 9,593 square miles and 4,069 square miles respectively, thus bringing the total to 80,055 square miles entered upon and 67,190 square miles investigated. The average area of cultivation under all works in the Presidency to be investigated under the Tank Restoration scheme (Classes IV (*a*) and IV (*b*) works) is calculated to be about two and a quarter millions of acres. Of this acreage, works commanding about 1·0242 millions of acres of irrigation, or about 45·52 per cent. of the total, have been investigated under the Tank Restoration scheme up to 31st March 1911, leaving a balance of works commanding 1·2257 millions of acres of irrigation still to be investigated. The estimates sanctioned for Government works during the year amounted to Rs. 3,36,350 against Rs. 5,87,027 in 1909–1910. The cost of establishment engaged on investigation and execution was Rs. 1,71,062 or Rs. 50·85 per cent. on the amount of sanctioned estimates. The total amount of estimates sanctioned for Government works from the beginning of Tank Restoration scheme operations up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,10,19,074, against which the total expenditure incurred on works was Rs. 91,54,650 or Rs. 1,13,73,081, including establishment and tools and plant charges.

Class V, Agricultural Works.

368. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 52,410 against Rs. 50,200 in the previous year. The outlay on river conservancy and river embankments amounted to Rs. 6,01,721 against Rs. 9,30,623 in the preceding year. The whole length of the Kistna river margin with the exception of thirteen miles is now protected by a good strip of nanel grass.

Investigation of Projects.

Cauvery reservoir.

369. During the year under review the investigation of the Cauvery reservoir project was completed by the Superintending Engineer on special duty and estimates amounting to Rs. 385 lakhs were submitted to the Government of India. The project provides for the construction of a reservoir at Metur, 32 miles north of Erode, with an effective capacity of 80,000 mills. c.ft., and for a new canal 90 miles long taking off from the Grand anicut to irrigate 328,395 acres in Tanjore and Pattukkóttai taluks of the Tanjore district and also to irrigate 75,000 acres second crop in this newly-commanded tract. The project also provides for an extension of 70,000 acres under second crop in the tract commanded by the existing system. A net revenue of Rs. 26·67 lakhs is anticipated, which gives a return of 6·93 per cent. on the estimated capital cost. The reinvestigation of the Kistna reservoir project was continued under the orders of the Special Superintending Engineer and plans and estimates were completed. The site of the dam was finally fixed at Wadanapali, about 3 miles above Muktiala. The proposal is to construct an upland canal, taking off direct from the reservoir, to irrigate 610,000 acres in the Guntúr district. It is also intended to extend irrigation under the Bezwada anicut. The detailed investigation of the rock by means of boring and trial pits was completed during the year along the line of the dam and further borings were ordered by the Inspector-General of Irrigation to ascertain if the line could not be improved and a deep rift avoided. The estimates for the project amounting to Rs. 834 lakhs were prepared and submitted to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Kistna reservoir.

Small projects.

370. There were a number of small projects under investigation by the ordinary establishments of divisions. In the Nellore division the investigation of the Survepalli project was continued and a preliminary report submitted to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. Proposals for carrying a supply from the Chippaleru into the Tummalapenta and Tallapalem tanks were under investigation. The possibility of restoring the old river channel from the Penner (called the Pelleru river channel) was considered. Complete block levels of the Allur swamp were taken with a view to improving the drainage. Proposals concerning the final alignment for diverting the surplus of the Kanigiri reservoir into the Penner were also made.

The field work connected with the investigation of the Velgode project in the Kurnool division was completed during the year and the special Revenue establishment enquired into the revenue aspect of the project and submitted a report. The investigation of the minor distributaries of the Maidkur channel in the Cuddapah division was in progress. In the South Arcot division the Tinnel project, the Gidangal project, the Sevoor project and the Thambipettah project were all under examination. In the Trichinopoly division plans and estimates for the Panjampatti reservoir project were submitted to Government. The Pimbalur project, the Pasambalur project, the Ladapuram project and the improvements to the Thotiem Chinna voikal were under scrutiny. In the Tinnevelly division levels were taken for the Ottapidaram-Periyakulam project and gauge-readings were recorded for the Vilathikulam project.

371. The highest flood in the Gódávari during the year under review was 11·00 feet on the crest of the anicut at Dowlaishwaram on the 8th July 1910 against the maximum of 16·25 feet on 23rd October 1891. The highest flood in the Kistna was 12 20 feet on crest at Bezwada on 15th August 1910 against 23·50 feet on crest recorded on the 7th October 1903. The Tungabhadra river rose to 4·4 feet on crest at Sunkesala, the recorded maximum being 9 feet on crest on the 17th October 1889. In the Cauvery the highest flood was 10·8 feet on the Cauvery dam on the 8th July 1910 against a recorded depth of 14 feet in August 1896. There were no floods of importance in any of the other rivers in the Presidency. There were no accidents of any magnitude during the year. Owing to heavy rains in the north-east monsoon there were breaches in some of the tanks in the Cuddapah and Bellary Divisions. **Miscellaneous.** Floods. Accidents.

372. The season was on the whole favourable and supplies for irrigation sufficient. Rainfall exceeded the average in several places. Character of the season.

373. In the Kistna delta it was thought advisable to prohibit further extension of irrigation regard being had to the distribution system and the available supply of water. Government accordingly accepted the proposal of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation to fix the ultimate area of the delta at 305,000 acres for the western section and at 420,000 acres for the eastern section. The area irrigated in the year under review very nearly reached this limit. In the Divi pumping project, it was found inadvisable to allow the cultivation of a long crop of six months since owing to the brackish nature of the water in the river at the pumping-station towards the close of the irrigation season pumping cannot be continued long enough to mature such a crop. Orders were therefore issued during the year with the object of impressing on the ryots the desirability of growing a short crop of 5 months as was usual before the project was constructed. Regulation of irrigation.

374. Velocity observations were taken in the Vennar and Madura divisions. In the Madura division the observations were taken at the Periyar measuring-weir and at the first reach of the Periyar main canal. The results, however, were not conclusive. Experiments for finding the critical velocity were made in the Coimbatore, South Arcot and Trichinopoly divisions, but they were not extensive enough to enable any inference to be drawn. Observations in connection with river discharges and rain-gauge readings were continued during the year in the Ganjám, Guntúr, Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, Coimbatore, Salem, South Arcot and Madura divisions. Velocity and gauging observations.

375. In the Gódávari and Kistna deltas block maps were completed and the majority of them were printed during the year. These maps have been found very useful, and arrangements are being made to have similar ones prepared for the Cauvery delta and Periyar systems. Preparation of delta maps.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1910-1911.)

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

(*a*) Gross Revenue.

Receipts and Expenditure.

375. The following statements exhibit the receipts and charges on account of Imperial and Provincial funds during each of the past two years:—

Imperial and Provincial Fund Receipts.

Major heads of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Total.	
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	3,41,00,627	3,16,26,827	3,08,14,510	3,44,54,973	6,49,15,137	6,60,81,800
II. Opium	4,58,829	4,19,602	...	...	4,58,829	4,19,602
III. Salt	1,06,73,640	1,08,64,310	...	...	1,06,73,640	1,08,64,310
IV. Stamps	57,45,984	60,57,941	57,45,984	60,57,940	1,14,91,968	1,21,15,881
V. Excise	1,34,67,651	1,38,86,822	1,34,67,650	1,38,86,821	2,69,35,301	2,77,73,643
VII. Customs	60,66,038	73,75,011	...	...	60,66,038	73,75,011
VIII. Assessed Taxes—						
Civil	15,37,167	15,40,872	15,37,166	15,40,873	30,74,333	30,81,745
Public Works Department ...	42,472	41,928	...	...	42,472	41,928
IX. Forest	20,89,190	19,40,205	20,89,191	19,40,206	41,78,381	38,80,411
X. Registration	...	...	19,37,640	19,28,413	19,37,640	19,28,413
XI. Tributes	44,96,519	44,96,519	...	...	44,96,519	44,96,519
XII. Interest	4,87,682	5,44,637	3,58,249	4,18,946	8,45,931	9,63,583
Receipts by Civil Department.						
XVI. Law and Justice—						
A. Courts of Law	...	...	8,44,767	9,44,878	8,44,767	9,44,878
B. Jails	...	...	5,05,999	5,50,962	5,05,999	5,50,962
XVII. Police	...	...	4,91,735	4,62,075	4,91,735	4,62,075
XIX. Education	...	...	1,79,600	2,25,336	1,79,600	2,25,336
XX. Medical	...	...	1,21,733	1,24,719	1,21,733	1,24,719
XXI. Scientific and other Minor Departments	..	...	5,41,142	6,50,362	5,41,142	6,50,362
Miscellaneous.						
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,24,032	1,31,057	79,184	85,887	2,03,216	2,16,944
XXIII. Stationery and Printing ...	19,891	20,741	1,10,014	1,14,221	1,29,905	1,34,962
XXV. Miscellaneous	80,423	61,955	2,85,386	3,10,584	3,65,809	3,72,539
Railways.						
XXVI. State Railways (gross receipts).	5,57,94,149	5,78,53,492	...	...	5,57,94,149	5,78,53,492
Deduct Working expenses ...	3,39,17,326	3,50,84,098	...	...	3,39,17,326	3,50,84,098
Net receipts	2,18,76,823	2,27,69,394	...	...	2,18,76,823	2,27,69,394
XXVIII. Subsidised companies (repayment of advances of interest).	1,70,972	1,65,566	...	...	1,70,972	1,65,566
Revenue from Productive Public Works.						
XXIX. Irrigation and Navigation ...	2,10,509	1,34,358	2,10,509	1,34,358	4,21,018	2,68,716
Receipts from Public Works not classified as Productive (direct receipts).						
XXX. Minor Works and Navigation in charge of—						
Civil Officers	...	...	16,025	13,273	16,025	13,273
Public Works Department.	...	...	2,31,274	1,91,570	2,31,274	1,91,570
XXXI. Civil works in charge of—						
Civil Officers	...	...	13,069	8,314	13,069	8,314
Public Works Department ...	...	...	2,48,947	2,36,895	2,48,947	2,36,895
XXXIV. Military Works	4,069	5,849	...	...	4,069	5,849
Total ... { Civil	7,96,00,654	7,91,42,785	5,98,29,774	6,42,81,606	13,94,30,428	14,34,24,391
{ Non-civil	2,20,51,864	2,29,40,809	...	...	2,20,51,864	2,29,40,809
Grand Total ...	10,16,52,518	10,20,83,594	5,98,29,774	6,42,81,606	16,14,82,292	16,63,65,200

Imperial and Provincial Fund Charges.

Major heads of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Total.	
	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	3,32,660	2,82,390	1,63,569	1,81,488	4,96,229	4,63,878
2. Assignments and compensations ...	9,39,649	9,19,149	2,83,110	2,68,580	12,22,759	11,87,729
3. Land revenue	...	...	1,24,04,096	1,27,53,762	1,24,04,096	1,27,53,762
5. Salt	14,04,361	16,66,971	...	...	14,04,361	16,66,971
6. Stamps	2,13,342	2,15,225	2,13,342	2,15,225	4,26,685	4,30,450
7. Excise	9,07,565	8,87,017	9,07,565	8,87,017	18,15,130	17,74,034
9. Customs	3,31,988	3,65,702	...	...	3,31,988	3,65,702
10. Assessed taxes	19,446	17,747	19,446	17,748	38,892	35,495
11. Forest	16,69,818	16,12,900	16,69,817	16,12,901	33,39,635	32,25,801
12. Registration	...	...	11,72,520	12,02,785	11,72,520	12,02,785
13. Interest on ordinary debt	...	...	3,05,493	3,14,733	3,05,493	3,14,733
14. Interest on other obligations—						
Civil Officer	33,331	69,645	...	...	33,331	69,645
Public Works Officer	8,791	14,184	...	...	8,791	14,184
18. General administration	3,06,232	3,11,943	12,09,190	12,55,447	15,15,422	15,67,390
19. Law and Justice—						
A. Courts of Law	...	...	56,99,101	59,22,719	56,99,101	59,22,719
B. Jails	...	...	14,86,801	15,08,717	14,86,801	15,08,717
20. Police	...	...	74,13,011	80,43,200	74,13,011	80,43,200
21. Ports and Pilotage	...	...	17,776	22,111	17,776	22,111
22. Education	...	...	37,90,145	39,86,092	37,90,145	39,86,092
23. Ecclesiastical	3,31,965	3,37,659	...	...	3,31,965	3,37,659
24. Medical	...	...	17,84,589	18,22,353	17,84,589	18,22,353
25. Political	43,413	16,709	1,12,212	96,874	1,55,625	1,13,583
26. Scientific and other minor departments.	27,711	64,305	13,36,626	13,80,767	13,64,337	14,45,072
27. Territorial and political pensions ...	3,85,307	3,77,369	...	...	3,85,307	3,77,369
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	562	3,957	...	...	562	3,957
29. Superannuation and retired allowances	23,528	20,360	24,21,338	25,28,021	24,44,866	25,48,381
30. Stationery and printing	5,92,560	7,60,476	15,66,157	14,95,807	21,58,717	22,56,283
32. Miscellaneous	33,458	40,883	3,69,245	3,83,817	4,02,703	4,24,700
33. Famine relief ... { Civil officers ...	48	— 9	...	...	48	— 9
{ P.W. officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Construction of protective railways ...	1,80,226	4,00,970	...	...	1,80,226	4,00,970
35. Do. irrigation works ...	49,184	69,675	...	...	49,184	69,675
36. Reduction or avoidance of debt	...	...	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
38. State Railways—						
Interest on capital deposited by companies	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Guaranteed companies	517	— 6,153	...	...	517	— 6,153
40. Subsidised companies	107	803	...	...	107	803
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure ...	3,17,541	3,21,391	...	...	3,17,541	3,21,391
42. Irrigation major works—						
Public Works Officers Working expenses	10,82,443	11,83,722	10,82,443	11,83,721	21,64,886	23,67,443
Interest on debt	...	14,02,373	13,80,363	14,02,373	13,80,363	28,04,746
43. Irrigation minor works—						
In charge of Public Works officers ...	...	11,871	35,23,135	31,73,455	35,23,135	31,85,326
Do. Civil officers	...	...	5,84,790	5,66,436	5,84,790	5,66,436
45. Civil works—						
In charge of Public Works officers ...	2,08,566	1,48,431	50,12,075	58,56,608	52,20,641	60,05,039
Do. Civil officers	...	...	23,85,492	36,49,776	23,85,492	36,49,776
47. Military works	79,081	86,456	...	...	79,081	86,456
48. State Railways	59,99,393	29,12,044	...	...	59,99,393	29,12,044
49. Irrigation works	8,65,011	7,01,308	...	...	8,65,011	7,01,308
Total { Civil	98,10,939	1,15,01,962	5,85,63,448	6,19,82,533	6,83,74,387	7,34,84,495
{ Non-civil	65,76,865	37,15,511	...	...	65,76,865	37,15,511
Total expenditure ...	1,63,87,804	1,52,17,473	5,85,63,448	6,19,82,533	7,49,51,252	7,72,00,006
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) { Imperial	+ 8,52,64,714	+ 8,68,66,121	...	...	+ 8,52,64,714	+ 8,68,66,12
{ Provincial	...	...	+ 12,66,326	+ 22,99,073	+ 12,66,326	+ 22,99,073
Total Surplus + or Deficit — ...	+ 8,52,64,714	+ 8,68,66,121	+ 12,66,326	+ 22,99,073	+ 8,65,31,040	+ 8,91,65,194
Grand Total ...	10,16,52,518	10,20,83,594	5,98,29,774	6,42,81,606	16,14,82,292	16,63,65,200

Including the service receipts and charges of the Civil and Public Works Departments, but excluding the figures relating to the Army, the Post Office and the Telegraph Department and the Home accounts as well as those relating to Debt and Foreign transactions, the gross revenue of the Presidency during the year under review amounted to Rs. 16,63,65,200 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 48,82,908. Similarly the gross expenditure rose from Rs. 7,49,51,252 in 1909-1910 to Rs. 7,72,00,006 in 1910-1911. The figures for the year under report are however subject to alteration until the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India are finally made up by the Comptroller-General.

377. The surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 8,91,65,194 and was higher than that of 1909-1910 by Rs. 26,34,154. This was the net result of an increase of Rs. 48,82,908 in receipts and of Rs. 22,48,754 in expenditure. The improvement in revenue was mainly under Customs (Rs. 13 lakhs), Land Revenue (Rs. 11½ lakhs), Railways (Rs. 9 lakhs), Excise (Rs. 8½ lakhs) and Stamps (Rs. 6¼ lakhs). The excess expenditure was mainly under Civil Works (Rs. 20½ lakhs), Irrigation (Rs. 13 lakhs), Police (Rs. 6¼ lakhs), Land Revenue (Rs. 3½ lakhs), Salt (Rs. 2½ lakhs), Courts of Law (Rs. 2¼ lakhs), Education (Rs. 2 lakhs), Construction of **Surplus Revenue.**

Protective Railways (Rs. 2¼ lakhs) and was to a large extent compensated for by a decrease under Capital Outlay on State Railways not charged to Revenue (Rs. 30¾ lakhs).

Cash Balances.

378. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 243¾ lakhs held in the Reserve Treasury, the Revenue Treasuries and at credit of the Government account in the Bank of Madras and its branches, and closed with a balance of Rs. 327 lakhs.

(*b*) Imperial Revenue and Finance.

General.

379. The total receipts on account of Imperial revenue as exhibited in the statement given above were greater than those of 1909–1910 by Rs. 4,31,076 owing chiefly to increased receipts under Stamps (Rs. 3 lakhs), Excise (Rs. 4 lakhs) and Customs (Rs. 13 lakhs), and to larger earnings of State Railways (Rs. 9 lakhs), against which should be set off a decrease of Rs. 24¾ lakhs under Land Revenue. The Imperial expenditure, on the other hand, was less than that of 1909–1910 by Rs 11,70,331 which was the net result, chiefly, of smaller expenditure on Railway construction (Rs. 30¾ lakhs) counterbalanced by increases under Irrigation (Rs. 15 lakhs), Salt (Rs. 2¾ lakhs) and Construction of Protective Railways (Rs. 2¼ lakhs). The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 3–2–6 in 1910–1911 as against Rs. 3–4–8 in the previous year.

Land Revenue.

380. The receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 6,60,81,800 and were higher than those of 1909–1910 by Rs. 11,66,663. The increase was chiefly in the districts of Guntúr (Rs. 2,87,000), Ganjám (Rs. 1,95,000), Anantapur (Rs. 1,79,000), Kurnool (Rs. 1,59,000) and Cuddapah (Rs. 1,22,000). In Guntúr it was due to collection of suspended revenue in Ongole taluk, decrease in season remissions and increase in holdings. In Ganjám, there was loss of crop to a great extent in 1909–1910 on account of a cyclone in the Berhampur taluk. The realisations in Kurnool included revenue from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which was treated as direct Irrigation revenue in the accounts of previous years. The improvement in Anantapur and Cuddapah was due to the favourable character of the season. The formation of the new Rámnád district from June 1910 and the transfer to it of Sivaganga and Rámnád zamindaris from the Madura district and of Sáttúr and Srívilliputtúr taluks from the Tinnevelly district, and the transfer to Trichinopoly district of Karúr and Námakkal taluks from the Coimbatore and Salem districts, respectively, caused an increase of Rs. 7,89,000 in Rámnád district, and Rs. 5,13,000 in Trichinopoly district and decreases of Rs. 4,70,000 in Madura, Rs. 3,68,000 in Tinnevelly, Rs. 1,44,000 in Coimbatore and Rs. 2,35,000 in Salem. The receipts from the sale of waste lands amounted to Rs. 2,14,704, and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 95,085, chiefly owing to the transfer of certain lands in the City of Madras to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to Rs 1–11–5 as against Rs. 1–12–11 in 1909–1910, being highest in the district of Guntúr and lowest in Vizagapatam. The charges under Land Revenue, being purely Provincial, are dealt with in the Provincial section.

Canal Revenue.

381. The demand on the canals rose from Rs. 2,20,127 to Rs. 2,26,262, and the collections from Rs. 2,20,942 to Rs. 2,25,454.

Customs.

382. The revenue under this head is sub-divided into "Sea Customs" and "Land Customs." The receipts under "Sea Customs" exclusive of import duty on salt, which is credited to "Salt" amounted to Rs 71,42,496 as against Rs. 58,50,533 in 1909–1910. The increase of Rs. 12,91,963 was chiefly under "Export Duty" (Rs. 67,550) and "Import Duty" (Rs. 12,67,743) and was counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 46,17[illegible] under Miscellaneous revenue. The increase in Export Duty was due to larger exports of paddy to Ceylon and rice to Mauritius. The increase in Import Duty occurred chiefly under liquors, petroleum, silver bullion and coin, tobacco, cotton-goods and manufactured articles. In the case of the first four items, the increase was due to the enhanced rate of duty which came into force on 25th February 1910. The receipts under "Land Customs" amounted to Rs. 2,32,514 as against Rs. 2,15,505 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population was As. 2 pies 10. The total charges under "Customs" amounted to Rs. 3,65,702 as against Rs. 3,31,988 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the reorganization of establishments at outports and land customs stations.

383. Bengal opium is supplied for consumption in this Presidency from the Government store-house at Patna at a uniform rate of Rs. 8-8-0 per seer which is credited to Opium as "Cost price of opium sold in the Excise Department." The balance of the sale-proceeds is credited to Excise as "Gain on sale-proceeds of Excise opium." The credit to the former head during the year under review amounted to Rs. 4,19,602 and was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 39,227, the fall in consumption being due to the enhancement of the selling price and to smaller issues to Native States. The gain on sale-proceeds amounted to Rs. 9,68,469 as against Rs. 7,99,505 in 1909–1910, owing to the increase in the selling price referred to above. The shop-rentals and miscellaneous revenue credited to Excise amounted to Rs. 4,24,055. The total realisations of opium revenue by the Excise Department thus amounted to Rs. 13,92,524 as against Rs. 12,69,217 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 6 pies as in 1909–1910. The charges amounted to Rs. 3,842 as against Rs. 3,221 in the previous year. **Opium.**

384. There were 19 Government and 45 excise factories as in the previous year. All the factories were worked except one where there was no manufacture in consequence of large stocks. The quantity of salt manufactured was 12,647,534 maunds as against the average annual outturn of 10,340,748 maunds in the previous five years and was the highest on record, as the result, chiefly, of a favourable season. The quantity manufactured under the Excise system was 7,736,537 maunds and that under the monopoly system was 4,910,997 maunds. The quantity of duty-paid salt imported by sea from Bombay increased from 1,146,718 maunds in 1909–1910 to 1,347,035 maunds in 1910-1911 owing to the larger removals of salt by merchants by sea during the latter part of 1910–1911 in anticipation of a cyclone and to the withdrawal of the concession rate granted by the South Indian Railway Company for salt consigned by rail from Bombay to this Presidency *viâ* Jalarpet. The quantity of duty-bearing salt imported by sea was 3,836 maunds as against 3,387 maunds imported last year and was chiefly from the United Kingdom. The total issues for home and inland consumption amounted to 11,648,950 maunds as against 11,406,759 maunds in 1909–1910. 127,180 maunds of powdery salt were exported to the Straits Settlements against 70,370 maunds in the previous year. The total available stock of Government and Excise salt at the end of the year amounted to 7,982,616 maunds and was more than the stock at the beginning of the year by 1,689,415 maunds. The revenue realised during the year amounted to Rs. 1,08,64,310 and was better than that of 1909–1910 by Rs. 1,90,670, chiefly owing to larger realisations on account of cash sales. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to As. 3 pies 8 as against As. 3 pies 11 in 1909–1910. The charges amounted to Rs. 16,66,971, showing an increase of Rs. 2,62,610 over those of 1909–1910, due chiefly to increased manufacture. **Salt.**

385. The excise revenue rose from Rs. 2,56,66,084 in 1909–1910 to Rs. 2,63,81,119 in 1910–1911, owing mainly to increased consumption of country spirits, increased rentals from toddy shops owing to prospects of a favourable season and larger collections under tree-tax due to enhancement of duty. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to As. 10 pies 2 as against As. 10 pies 9 in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 17,70,192 as against Rs. 18,11,909 in 1909–1910. **Excise (Abkári).**

386. The revenue under this head rose from Rs. 1,14,91,968 in 1909–1910 to Rs. 1,21,15,881 in the year under report. The increase was due to an increase in litigation and in monetary transactions and to the large sale of stamps for legal practitioners' licenses. The incidence of taxation per head of population was As. 4 pies 8·2 as against As. 4 pies 9·8 in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 4,30,450 as against Rs. 4,26,685 in 1909–1910. **Stamps.**

387. The receipts on account of income-tax amounted to Rs. 31,23,673 as against Rs. 31,16,805 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation was Anna 1 pies 2·59 per head as against Anna 1 pies 3·66 in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 35,495 as against Rs. 38,892 in 1909–1910. **Assessed Taxes.**

388. The receipts from forests amounted to Rs. 38,80,411 and were less than those of 1909–1910 by Rs. 2,97,970, owing mainly to a depressed market for timber in the western districts and to the discontinuance of the sale of babul pods on unreserved lands. The charges also fell to Rs. 32,25,801, the decrease of **Forests.**

Rs. 1,13,834 below those of 1909–1910 being chiefly due to special land acquisition expenditure in that year. The surplus revenue of the year was thus lower than that of 1909–1910 by Rs. 1,84,136.

Other Imperial Receipts.

389. Imperial receipts from other sources amounted to Rs. 2,83,30,076 and were higher than those of 1909–1910 by Rs. 8,59,156. The increase was almost entirely in the net traffic receipts of State Railways and occurred both under the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the South Indian Railway. The former was chiefly due to increased third-class passenger traffic and to increased traffic in raw cotton and seeds, and the latter to the development of short distance passenger traffic by shuttle services and increased traffic in groundnut and paddy owing to good crops on account of timely rains.

Other Imperial expenditure.

390. The expenditure from Imperial funds under the heads other than those dealt with above amounted to Rs. 1,04,51,911 and was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 13,89,373, the decrease being under "48. State Railways—Construction (Rs. 30,87,349). The increase of Rs. 14,02,373 under "42. Irrigation—Interest on debt" was due to the transfer of the Imperial share of the charges under that head from the India to the Madras accounts.

Imperial Loans.

391. The opening balance on 1st April 1910 was Rs. 1,28,04,723. An advance of Rs. 6,00,000 was made during the year. The repayments amounted to Rs. 3,87,608, and there was thus a net payment of Rs. 2,12,392, which raised the total outstanding at the end of the year to Rs. 1,30,17,115. The advance of Rs. 6,00,000 represents a loan to the Madras Port Trust (Rs. 4,00,000 for harbour extension works and Rs. 2,00,000 for improving the working facilities of the harbour). No loan was advanced to the Madras Corporation during the year under report. The chief items of repayment were (*a*) Rs. 50,284 by the Port Trust towards its old debt, (*b*) Rs. 27,856 by the Tanjore District Board towards the Board's Railway loan, (*c*) Rs. 28,993 by the Madras Corporation and (*d*) Rs. 2,67,114 by the Madras Coast Lights Fund, of which Rs. 2,62,316 represents a special repayment under the orders of the Government of India. For the repayment of the old loan of Rs 14,30,000 taken by the Madras Corporation, a sinking fund has been constituted and the instalment due to the fund during the year, viz., Rs. 28,600 was duly paid. On the 31st March 1911, the sinking fund held Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 12,03,000.

(*c*) Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial Revenues.

392. The Provincial accounts opened with a balance of Rs. 1,32,73,719 on 1st April 1910. The transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 22,99,073, bringing the closing balance on the 31st March 1911 to Rs. 1,55,72,792. The surplus was the net result of an aggregate revenue of Rs. 6,42,81,606 and a total expenditure of Rs. 6,19,82,533, and included special assignments from Imperial to Provincial revenues of Rs. 18,50,000 towards the initial cost of the scheme for the reconstitution of districts and Rs. 10,82,000 for increased expenditure on Education and Sanitation.

Land Revenue.

393. The comparison of the total Imperial and Provincial revenue under this head for the two years is made in the Imperial section. The charges under Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,27,53,762 and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 3,49,666, mainly owing to the reorganisation and regrading of the Indian and Provincial Civil Services, the formation of the new Ramnad district, the gradual creation of new divisions and taluks under the district reconstitution scheme, the vigorous prosecution of settlement operations by the entertainment of extra temporary staff and the opening of branch settlement offices.

394. The explanations given in connection with the variations in the receipts and charges under Stamps, Excise, Assessed Taxes and Forest in the Imperial section apply also to the variations under the same heads in the Provincial section. The receipts under Registration amounted to Rs. 19,28,413 and were less than those of 1909–1910 by Rs. 9,227 owing to a fall in the number of registrations as a result of variations of season. The charges amounted to Rs. 12,02,785 and exhibit an increase of Rs. 30,265 owing mainly to the opening of new Sub-Registry offices.

Other Provincial Receipts.

395. The Provincial receipts under the remaining heads amounted to Rs. 44,72,380 and exceeded those of 1909–1910 by Rs. 2,34,747. This increase is made up of an increase of Rs. 3,99,821 under nine heads counterbalanced by a decrease

of Rs. 1,65,074 under six heads. The increases are chiefly under Interest (Rs. 60,697), Courts of Law (Rs. 1,00,111), Jails (Rs. 44,963), Education (Rs. 45,736), and Scientific and other Minor departments (Rs. 1,09,220). The recoveries of interest on land improvements and agricultural loans exceeded those in 1909–1910. The increase under Courts of Law occurred under Magisterial fines and under Translation and Printing Fees due to increased work in the High Court. Large purchases of clothing and uniform by the Police department caused the increase under Jails. The increase under Education was mainly due to the fact that under the new University Regulations there were no F.L. or B.L. classes in the spring term of 1910 and to the transfer of the former Department of Industries to the Educational department with effect from 1st January 1911. A sum of Rs. 97,796 was realised in 1910–1911 on account of fees for Secondary School-leaving certificates, a new item, and this accounts for the increase under Scientific and other Minor Departments. The decreases are chiefly under Police (Rs. 29,660) and Irrigation (Rs. 1,18,607). The decrease under the former head was due to smaller cattle-pound receipts and to the absence of recoveries on account of additional Police entertained under section 15 of Act V of 1861. The credit of the water-rate collections from the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal as Land Revenue, instead of as Irrigation Revenue as hitherto, affected the receipts under Irrigation.

Other Provincial Expenditure.

396. The expenditure in the Provincial section under the heads other than those already dealt with amounted to Rs. 4,52,93,095 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 31,16,434. The excess was the net result of an increase of Rs. 35,84,685 under sixteen heads and of a decrease of Rs. 4,68,252 under five other heads. The largest increase occurred under Civil Works (Rs. 21,08,817) and was due to a grant of Rs. 5,00,000 to the Madras Port Trust, and of Rs. 7,00,000 as against Rs. 3,00,000 in the previous year to the Madras Corporation, an aggregate grant of Rs. 7,19,000 to local bodies for sanitary works as against Rs. 4,95,000 in 1909–1910, a grant of Rs. 75,000 to local bodies for medical buildings and the construction of new buildings mainly in connection with the district reconstitution scheme. The next largest increase was under Police (Rs. 6,30,189) and was chiefly due to the introduction of further measures of reorganization. There was an increase of Rs. 2,23,618 under Courts of Law, due chiefly to the appointment of a seventh High Court Judge for the whole year as against five months in 1909–1910, increased expenditure under Translation and Printing in the High Court, the regrading of District and Sessions Judges and the constitution of additional courts. Other important increases occurred under General Administrations (Rs. 46,257), Education (Rs. 1,95,947), Medical (Rs. 37,764), Scientific and other Minor Departments (Rs. 44,141), Superannuation and Retired Allowances (Rs. 1,06,883 and Major Irrigation Works (Rs. 1,01,278). The appointment of a third Member of the Executive Council caused the increase under General Administration. The increase under Education was mainly due to the reorganization and better equipment of Arts Colleges to meet the requirements of the new University Regulations and to larger expenditure on grants to Secondary, Elementary and European Boarding schools. Under Medical, a special contribution of Rs. 50,000 was made to the St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Ootacamund, in 1910–1911. The increase under Scientific and other Minor Departments was due to larger expenditure in the Agricultural Department and on the purchase of cinchona bark. The expansion of the pension list accounts for the increase under Superannuation. The increase under Major Irrigation Works was chiefly due to larger expenditure on the canals in the Kistna Delta System owing to cheap labour being available and to better progress of work in several other systems. On the other hand there were decreases under Stationery and Printing (Rs. 70,350) and Minor Irrigation Works (Rs. 3,68,034). The expenditure in 1909–1910 under the former head was specially high owing to steps taken to clear outstanding indents of previous years for the supply of stationery in addition to current demands. The expenditure in 1909–1910 under Minor Irrigation Works was also high owing to the investigation of the Kistna Reservoir and Cauvery Projects and larger outlay on protective agricultural works in the Gódávari and Kistna deltas.

Provincial Loans.

397. The Provincial Advance and Loan Account (including loans to Local Boards for Railway construction) opened with a balance of Rs. 89,68,791 on the 1st April 1910 and closed with a balance of Rs. 90,18,151 on the 31st March 1911. The net advances during the year thus amounted to Rs. 49,360. Advances to the extent of Rs. 9,78,206 were made during the year and repayments amounted to

Rs. 9,28,846. The ryots received advances to the extent of Rs. 6,52,546 during the year as against Rs. 7,38,219 in 1909–1910. The District Municipalities obtained loans aggregating Rs. 3,25,660. No loans were granted to Local Fund Boards or Co-operative Credit Societies during the year under report. The chief items of loans to District Municipalities were—

(i) Rs. 28,000 to the Berhampur Municipality for water-supply.
(ii) Rs. 25,000 to the Rajahmundry Municipality for town improvement.
(iii) Rs. 2,42,460 to the Salem Municipality for water-supply.
(iv) Rs. 20,000 to the Tanjore Municipality for the construction of a service reservoir.

The Kistna District Board repaid Rs. 67,063 during the year in part payment of the Railway loan.

Local Funds.

398. The following paragraphs deal with funds raised from special sources and devoted to special objects and not to the general purpose of the administration (Imperial and Provincial). The funds comprised under the head "Local Funds" are (1) Local Funds constituted under Act V of 1884, (2) the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund, (3) the Bhadráchalam Estate Village Service Fund, (4) the Irrigation Cess Fund, (5) Port and Marine Funds, (6) Cantonment Funds, (7) Cantonment Hospital Funds, (8) the University Fee Fund, (9) the Kumbakónam College Hostel Fund, (10) Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College Fund, (11) Vizagapatam Hospital Fund and (12) Hyderabad Residency Local Funds.

Local Funds Act V of 1884.

399. The Local Funds constituted under Act V of 1884 opened with a cash balance of Rs. 44,76,527 on 1st April 1910 and closed with a balance of Rs. 47,86,474 at the end of the year, the transactions of the year having resulted in a surplus of Rs. 3,09,947. Exclusive of debt transactions, the receipts and charges of the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,34,66,399 and Rs, 1,22,10,225, respectively, and resulted in a surplus of Rs. 12,56,174 as against Rs. 7,20,044 in the previous year. The improvement of Rs. 5,36,130 was due to larger receipts under Provincial Rates and Civil Works. The total revenues of the year show an increase of Rs. 2,87,076 as compared with the previous year. The largest increase was under Civil Works (Rs. 2,58,639) and was due to larger contributions from Provincial Funds on account of sanitary works, medical buildings, and outlay on communications and to increased receipts under tolls on roads, chiefly in South Arcot and Coimbatore. The receipts under Provincial Rates (mainly land-cess) also exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 1,48,206. On the other hand, there was a decrease of Rs. 1,73,785 under "Miscellaneous" owing to the fact that, in 1909–1910, the Vizagapatam District Board received a temporary contribution of Rs. 1,01,000 from Provincial Funds and there was a special increase in 1909–1910 under rents from endowed choultries in Tanjore. The total charges of the year fell below those of the previous year by Rs. 2,49,054, chiefly under Education (Rs. 28,994), Miscellaneous (Rs. 72,735), Miscellaneous Railway expenditure (Rs. 32,936), Civil Works (Rs. 98,246) and Construction of Railways (Rs. 39,933). The transfer of the Madura Technical Institute to Government control caused the decrease under education. The decrease under Miscellaneous was due to the repayment by the Vizagapatam District Board, in 1909–1910, of the temporary contribution of Rs. 1,01,000 from Provincial Funds referred to above. Under Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure, the expenditure on railway surveys was less than in the previous year. The decrease under Civil Works occurred chiefly in the outlay on communications, and that under construction of railways to smaller outlay on the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway by the Kistna District Board. The receipts and charges on account of debt transactions during the year under review were Rs 10,93,255 and Rs. 20,39,481, respectively. The excess of outgoings over the receipts is nominal, as Rs. 10,72,240 were invested in Government and other securities. The funded capital of the District Boards on the 31st March 1911 was Rs. 67,56,538. Of this, Rs. 60,90,900 represents investments of the railway cess balances in the districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore, Guntúr, Kistna, Kurnool, Madura, Salem, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly. The balance of Rs. 6,65,638 represents investments on account of endowments and other funds.

Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund.

400. The enfranchisement operations having been completed, cesses were levied in all the districts except Chingleput, the Nilgiris, Salem, Malabar and South Canara during the year under review. The receipts of the fund amounted to Rs. 11,22,180 and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 3,01,192 due to increased cess

collections, mainly in Kistna (Rs. 1½ lakhs) and in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Guntúr, North Arcot and Madura. The charges amounted to Rs. 5,81,477 and were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 58,872 owing to the postponement of the annual contribution to Provincial Funds on account of the cost of enfranchisement of village service inams in proprietary estates. The transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 5,40,703 which raised the balance at the credit of the fund on 1st April 1910 to Rs. 12,96,065 at the close of the year.

Bhadráchalam Estates Village Service Fund.

401. The receipts of this fund consist entirely of the payments made by proprietors and of the deductions made from the land revenue collections (beriz) of Government villages, no cess being levied from the proprietors on account of the emoluments of the village servants. The receipts of the fund amounted to Rs. 8,205 as against Rs. 6,779 in the previous year and the charges to Rs. 7,232 or Rs. 1,990 more than those of the previous year. The fund had a credit balance of Rs. 6,506 at the close of the year.

Irrigation Cess Fund.

402. This fund exists in the districts of Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madura and Coimbatore. The fund opened with a balance of Rs. 45,790 and closed with a balance of Rs. 66,440. The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 52,989 and Rs. 32,339, respectively, and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 12,737 and Rs. 263 respectively. The increase in the receipts was due to large cess collections in South Arcot.

Port and Marine Funds.

403. These funds consist of (*a*) Port Funds (Act XV of 1908), (*b*) Pilotage funds (out-ports), (*c*) Landing and Shipping funds and (*d*) Madras Coast Lights fund. The Port Funds are again sub-divided into (i) Madras and (ii) Minor Ports Funds. The Madras Port fund opened with a balance of Rs. 3,145 on 1st April 1910 and closed with a balance of Rs. 13,940 at the end of the year. The income of the fund during the year amounted to Rs. 1,13,615, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,02,820. Government securities of the face value of Rs. 8,000 were purchased during the year and the total investments amounting to Rs. 18,200 together with cash for Rs. 25,000 were transferred as a contribution to the Madras Port Trust Board. The Minor Ports fund opened with a balance of Rs. 1,096. The repayment of a loan of Rs. 98,000 advanced to the Tuticorin Landing and Shipping fund and of Rs. 10,000 by the Calicut fund contributed mainly to raise the balance to Rs. 1,71,464 at the close of the year. Government paper of the face value of Rs. 1,01,300 was purchased during the year, bringing the total security balance at credit of the fund to Rs. 15,21,300. The receipts and charges of the fund amounted to Rs. 5,73,586 and Rs. 4,03,218 respectively. The income and expenditure from the Out-ports Pilotage funds during the year under review amounted to Rs. 18,279 and Rs. 17,257 and thus resulted in a surplus of Rs. 1,022. Government securities of the face value of Rs. 5,400 having been purchased during the year on account of the Pámban and Kilakarai Pilotage fund, the total invested balance on account of all Pilotage funds was raised from Rs. 1,58,000 to Rs. 1,63,400 on the 31st March 1911. The receipts and charges of the Landing and Shipping funds amounted to Rs. 5,23,522 and Rs 4,36,076 respectively. The increase in the receipts was due to the sale of Government promissory notes to the extent of Rs. 2,30,000 on account of the Tuticorin Landing and Shipping fund and a loan of Rs. 22,000 from the Minor Ports fund. The Tuticorin and Calicut funds repaid loans of Rs. 98,000 and Rs. 10,000, respectively, to the Minor Ports fund during the year under report. The total invested balance to the credit of the funds at the end of the year was Rs. 3,88,200. The Madras Coast Lights fund opened with a balance of Rs. 5,381 and closed with one of Rs. 52,036. Government promissory notes to the extent of Rs. 2,85,000 were sold during the year and a special repayment of loan (Rs. 2,62,316) was made to Government out of the sale-proceeds. There was no invested balance at the credit of the fund at end of the year.

Cantonment Funds.

404. The receipts and charges of these funds amounted to Rs. 3,88,187 and Rs. 3,58,685, respectively, and thus resulted in a surplus of Rs. 29,502. The credit balance of Rs. 1,30,758 at the beginning of the year was thus raised to Rs. 1,60,260 at its close.

Cantonment Hospital Funds.

405. The receipts and charges of the Wellington and Secunderabad Cantonment Hospital funds amounted to Rs. 14,743 and Rs. 12,895 respectively. Owing to the surplus of Rs. 1,848, the minus balance of Rs. 1,114 at the beginning of the year was converted into a credit balance of Rs. 734 at its close.

University Fee Fund.

406. The cash transactions of this fund resulted in a surplus of Rs. 1,268. As no fresh investments were made during the year, the invested balance of Rupees 6,30,000 at the beginning of the year remained unaltered at its close.

Kumbakónam College Hostel Fund.

407. The balance to the credit of this fund rose from Rs. 226 to Rs. 399, transactions resulting in a surplus of Rs. 173.

Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College Fund.

408. The receipts and charges of this fund amounted to Rs. 32,661 and Rs. 28,596, respectively, during the year under review. The balance to the credit of the fund was thus raised from Rs. 6,215 to Rs. 10,280. The invested balance continues to stand at Rs. 1,00,000.

Vizagapatam Hospital Fund.

409. This fund opened with a balance of Rs. 1,091 on 1st April 1910. The receipts and charges during the year amounted to Rs. 14,496 and Rs. 14,987, respectively, thus resulting in a deficit of Rs. 491. The balance at the close of the year was thus reduced to Rs. 600.

Hyderabad Residency Local Funds.

410. With effect from the year under review these funds have been transferred to the books of this Province. They opened with balance of Rs. 64,904 on 1st April 1910. The receipts and charges amounted to Rs. 1,52,538 and Rs. 1,44,372, respectively, and raised the balance to Rs. 73,070 at the close of the year.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

411. The receipts and charges of District Municipalities amounted to Rupees 55,88,983, and Rs. 55,53,353, respectively, the balance to their credit consequently rising from Rs. 9,93,839 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 10,29,469 at its close. The receipts of the Madras Corporation were Rs. 32,55,898 and the charges Rs. 36,59,537. The balance to the credit of the Corporation fell in consequence from Rs. 25,06,757 to Rs. 21,03,118.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

DETAILS OF CENSUS.

412. *Vide* pages 205 to 215 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS. (1910.)

[*The forty-seventh annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, 1910; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Vital Statistics; G.O. No. 1004 L., dated 29th July 1911, and G.O. No. 1038, Public, dated 29th September 1911.*]

Rainfall and Prices.

413. The rainfall of the year averaged 48·45 inches against 44·16, the average of the 35 years ending with 1904. The south-west monsoon was generally favourable, but the north-east monsoon burst early and rains held off when most needed. The prices of staple food-grains were easier than in 1909, rice selling at 9 seers the rupee, ragi at 15·1, cholam at 14·3 and cumbu at 14·2, against 8, 13·4, 13·5 and 12·9, respectively, in the previous year.

Registration.

414. Compulsory registration of births and deaths was in force in 3,558 towns and villages as in 1909. The population for which statistics were furnished was 36,742,903, a total of 1,490,027 comprising the hill tribes of Ganjám and Vizagapatam, the inhabitants of Banganapalle State and the Laccadive islands, being excluded. The registered birth-rate for the Presidency as a whole was 33·6 per mille of the population, or 0·5 in excess of the figure of the previous year, itself the highest on record. The birth-rates in individual districts varied from 41·2 per mille in Guntúr to 21·3 in Cuddapah. In rural areas where registration is compulsory the recorded birth-rate was 34·3 or 2·2 per mille higher than in tracts where it is not compulsory. In municipal areas the total birth-rate, 37·3 per mille, only differed by a decimal point from the figure of 1909 (37·4). The recorded death-rate for the Presidency rose from 21·8 to 24·7 per mille, the increase, which was general, being attributed mainly to mortality from fever. Ramnad with 17·8 per mille and Cuddapah with 32·7 represent the extremes of the recorded figures. The registered death-rate in compulsory areas (23·0 per mille) was lower by 1 per mille than the figure recorded in tracts where Madras Act III of 1899 is not in force. The aggregate death-rate in municipal areas rose from 31·8 to 35·0 per mille, ranging between 52·6 in Salem and 21·6 in Walajapet. The large rise in Salem (18·0) is attributable to the outbreak of plague. The recorded mortality among infants in rural and municipal areas was 190·4 and 248·8 per mille, respectively, rates which compare unfavourably with the corresponding figures for 1909, which were 173·6 and 229·3. In seven mufassal municipalities the rate exceeded 300 per mille.

Births.

Deaths.

Infantile mortality.

Chief Diseases.

415. The registered mortality from cholera in rural areas was 0·9 as against 1·1 per mille in 1909. It visited all districts, but was most severe in Tanjore with a death-rate of 5·5 per mille. In 12 towns where an improved water-supply has existed for more than five years the average mortality from cholera was 5·8 per cent. of the total mortality during the quinquennium ending with 1910 as against 9·8 per cent. for the five years immediately preceding the introduction of the new system.

Cholera.

Small-pox. In the aggregate mortality from small-pox registered in rural areas (0·5 per mille) there was no change: there was a sharp rise in municipal areas from 0·4 to 0·9 per mille.

Plague. There were 4,867 deaths from plague against 3,844 in 1909, the district of Madura becoming infected for the first time. The disease was present every month of the year in Coimbatore, as in 1909, and the death-rate per mille was high in the municipalities of Salem (20·0), Palni (13·3), Dindigul (4·8) and Mangalore (3·0). There were 84 deaths recorded among persons who had been previously inoculated.

Fevers. The mortality registered under fevers was 8·7 per mille in rural tracts and 6·1 in municipal towns. Compared with the quinquennial average there was an increase of the rate in 16 and a decrease in 7 districts. The districts most badly affected were Cuddapah (22·3 deaths per mille), Vizagapatam (18·9), Kurnool (17·9), Ganjám (17·8), Guntúr (13·8), Nellore (13·3), Gódávari (12·8) and Kistna (11·4).

Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Respiratory diseases. There was a rise in the recorded rates of death from dysentery and diarrhœa from 1·3 to 1·6 in rural areas and from 4·3 to 5·3 in urban areas. The death-rate per mille from respiratory diseases rose from 0·8 to 1·0 and was large as usual in Madras and the Nilgiris. Under the head 'injuries' 11,059 deaths were returned, of which 6,985 were caused by wounds and accidents. There were 1,561 cases of suicide and 2,513 cases of death by wild beasts or from snake-bite.

Europeans and Eurasians. (1910-11.)

416. The statistics given above do not include Europeans and Eurasians. In order to facilitate registration under Act VI of 1886, all Collectors, Divisional Officers, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Registrars were appointed Registrars of Births and Deaths and their number during the year rose from 99 to 1,060. The number of births and deaths registered rose from 90 and 26 in 1909–10 to 129 and 44 respectively in 1910–11. There were 1,620 baptisms and 1,124 burials against 1,896 and 890 respectively in the year preceding. The chief causes of deaths were fever, diarrhœa and dysentery, heart disease and convulsions, which account for 183, 113, 85 and 65 deaths, respectively. Of the deaths reported, 390 were those of children below 6 years of age against 287 in the previous year. The fees collected and the charges incurred amounted to Rs. 169 and Rs. 2,206, respectively, as compared with Rs. 244 and Rs. 1,514 in 1909–10.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION. (1910.)

[*G.O. No. 475, Public, dated 11th May 1911; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Emigration.*]

Regulated migration.

417. The total number of emigrants shipped rose from 2,735 to 5,979. Recruiting operations for Natal were more active during 1910 than during the previous year, the number of shipments to the colony being 8 as against 7, and the number of emigrants 3,916 as against 2,520. Emigration operations for Fiji continued up to 10th June 1910, when two full and one joint shipment of 1,589 emigrants were made, against a total in the previous year of 215. Recruitment for Trinidad was resumed in July 1910 after a cessation of five years and two joint shipments of 474 emigrants were made before the close of the year. The due proportion of women was maintained in the case of emigrants for Natal, Fiji and Trinidad. There was no emigration to Mauritius or the Seychelles during the year under report. Of the Natal emigrants only one was detained for more than three months, his detention being due to treatment for ankylostomiasis. Of the Fiji emigrants, 143 were detained for more than three months, the steamer chartered to convey them having been delayed. It is reported that the management of the depots during the year was good and that the emigrants were well treated and as a rule contented. During the year 2,369 emigrants returned from Natal in six shipments with savings amounting to Rs. 3,20,685; 283 emigrants in one shipment returned from Mauritius without any savings, while 38 emigrants returned from La Reunion with savings amounting to Rs. 100–8–0.

Non-Regulated Emigration.

418. The number of passengers embarking for the Straits Settlements increased from 48,719 to 85,015, those from Negapatam and Nagore alone numbering 67,790. The large increase is due to the offer of high wages on the rubber estates in the Federated Malay States. Of those proceeding to Burma and Ceylon, it is not

possible to distinguish genuine emigrants from ordinary passengers. The number for Burma was 133,495, the slight increase being from Ganjám and attributable to the lowness of the steamer fares and the high wages ruling in Burma. The increase to 177,181 in the number of passengers for Ceylon is ascribed to greater demand for labourers on rubber estates.

Immigrants.

419. The number of passengers arriving at various ports from Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements was 125,984, 141,042 and 36,602, respectively, the fluctuations being normal.

Finance.

420. The charges on account of emigration, exclusive of a moiety of the salaries of the British Consular Agent for Pondicherry and Karaikkal and his establishments, amounted to Rs. 16,251 against Rs. 15,185 in the previous year. The receipts from fees paid on emigrants amounted to Rs. 15,213 against Rs. 6,891 in the year preceding, the increase in receipts following that in the number of emigrants.

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1910.)

[*Annual Returns—Triennial Report—on the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1910; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Hospitals.*]

Institutions.

421. During the year the number of institutions of all classes rose from 630 to 637, so that at the end of 1910 there was one institution to every 64,986 persons. Sixty-five hospitals and dispensaries were maintained from provincial funds, of which forty-two were for the police; 467 were maintained from local funds; private aided and non-aided institutions numbered 25 and 36, respectively; while 44 were maintained by railway companies. Eleven institutions were opened during the year and one private non-aided dispensary was transferred to the head 'aided.' Two of these were 'State-special' dispensaries, four were opened by local boards and included the new Women and Children's dispensary, Negapatam, while three were opened by missionary societies. Of the four institutions closed during the year, three were railway dispensaries. The number of Government, local fund and private aided institutions rose by only five from 501 to 506 and the proportion of institutions to the population was considerably below the average in the districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Kistna Guntúr, Cuddapah, North Arcot, South Arcot, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Malabar. The number of hospitals reserved exclusively for women remained at 25 and there were no such institutions in 8 districts. The number of beds available for in-patients in public and private hospitals was 5,881 at the end of the year, of which 5,317 were in public and aided hospitals, 2,934 beds being for men and 2,383 for women. More than 900 of these beds were reserved for special classes of patients.

Beds.

Relief.

422. The number of in-patients treated rose from 75,795 to 77,633. Excluding private non-aided and State-special institutions, the number of out-patients treated rose during the year by more than half a million to 5,977,898, giving a daily average of 36,722 patients. The number of patients treated in hospitals reserved for women rose from 278,486 to 288,540. Among out-patients the proportion of women to men was as 1 to 2, and the children slightly outnumbered the women. The number of out-patients at private non-aided and at State-special institutions was 271,252 and 193,885, respectively.

Diseases.

423. There was an increase in the number of cases treated under all principal diseases save cholera. Diseases of the eye came first with 694,244 cases or an increase of more than 200,000 on the previous year's total. Malarial fevers increased by 100,000 cases to a total of 506,723. There were 379,672 cases of injuries, 354,278 cases of diseases of the respiratory system, 250,761 cases of rheumatic affections, and 106,547 cases of dysentery. Tubercular diseases accounted for 13,990 cases, small-pox for 1,356, and cholera for 3,745. Orders were issued during 1910 to register in the hospital records all cases of labour treated, whether conducted by the medical staff or the midwives. The result shows a fall of 5,405 cases, but the former system admitted of double registration. The total of labour cases treated was 32,224, of which 3,907 were abnormal cases. The number of

Labour.

operations rose from 211,216 to 215,994. Ninety-five per cent. of the cases were returned as cured and ·23 per cent. are reported to have died.

Finance. 424. The expenditure on the maintenance of public and private aided institutions rose from Rs. 21,62,746 to Rs. 23,70,637, the percentages of expenditure on the several items being 45 under salaries, 18 under medicines, 14 on building repairs, and 11 on dieting. The total receipts rose from Rs. 21,72,098 to Rs. 23,75,939. The percentage of receipts from subscriptions fell from 2·65 to 1·92. Government contributions amounted to 33·75 per cent. of the whole, whilst the amounts provided from local and municipal funds amounted to 42·21 and 18·24 per cent., respectively.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS. (1910.)

[*G.O. No. 709, Public, dated 3rd July 1911; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Lunatic Asylums.*]

Population. 425. There was accommodation for 956 patients in the three asylums at Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut. The daily average strength rose from 637 to 677 in 1908 and 1909 to 714 in 1910, of whom 551 were civil and 163 criminal patients. Women formed 32 per cent. of the civil and 8·6 per cent. of the criminal patients. Of the 232 admissions during the year, 171 male and 61 female, as many as 49 were from Malabar and 46 from Madras. No other district sent more than 10. Of the year's admissions, 14 cases are returned as due to moral, 129 to physical, and 89 to unknown causes. There were 7 cases of idiocy, 136 of mania, 19 of melancholia, 52 of dementia, 2 of mental stupor and 6 of delusional insanity.

Health. 426. In the course of the year 25 patients were readmitted, 93 were discharged as cured, and 25 transferred to the care of friends. The death-rate for the year rose to 8·5 per cent. owing to an outbreak of cholera at the Madras Asylum, to which 12 inmates succumbed.

Buildings. 427. At Vizagapatam a hospital for women, a block for insanes under observation, and a rest-house for friends accompanying insanes were constructed. At Calicut a hospital for women was completed.

Finance. 428. The expenditure per head rose from Rs. 165 to Rs. 196, but the increase was due almost entirely to heavy book charges incurred for the new buildings. Fees from patients amounted to Rs. 17,364, an increase of Rs. 1,571 on the previous year's total, and the value of stores received from the manufacturing department rose from Rs. 6,973 to Rs. 7,700. Exclusive of book charges aggregating Rupees 51,242, the total working expenses of the year rose from Rs. 1,40,161 to Rs. 1,53,841.

SANITATION. (1910.)

[*The fifteenth annual report of the Sanitary Board, the forty-seventh annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, and the twenty-first annual report of the Sanitary Engineer, Madras (1910); G.O. No. 1004 L., dated 29th July 1911.*]

Sanitary Board. 429. A minimum limit of Rs. 2,500, against Rs. 1,000 in the past, was fixed during the year for the estimated cost of a sanitary scheme requiring the approval of the Sanitary Board prior to execution. Fifty-nine schemes, in all, were examined by the Board during the year and their total estimated cost amounted to Rs. 25·94 lakhs. Of these, 22 works, estimated to cost Rs. 23·67 lakhs, were for municipalities; 36 works, estimated to cost Rs. 1·97 lakhs, were for Local Fund Boards, and one work, estimated at Rs. 30,800, related to the Central Jail, Vellore. Ten of these works were completed during the year, 25 were in progress and 24 were postponed. Type-designs were issued for operation rooms in rural hospitals, urinals, and the extension of village and town sites.

Sanitary Commissioner. Municipalities. 430. Water-supply in the mufassal municipalities remained as in 1909, no new works having been opened during 1910. At present eighteen muncipalities are provided with a piped supply. The strength of municipal conservancy staffs showed a slight increase and the number of public latrines on standard

designs rose from 754 to 790. There was also an increase of 1,639 in the number of private latrines scavenged by municipal agency, but 63 per cent. of the total number of taxed houses were without such latrines. The cropping of land trenched with night-soil received but scant attention during the year. Of the total sanitary allotment 19 per cent. was devoted to the improvement of water-supply and 44 per cent. to conservancy. The number of union and non-union villages employing conservancy staffs was practically stationary at 392 and 203 respectively. The total assignment by District Boards for sanitation was Rs. 9,81,762, of which Rs. 2,55,125 or 26 per cent. were for improvements to water-supply and Rs. 4,39,955 or 45 per cent. for conservancy purposes. The total assignment represents 7·4 per cent. of the income available during 1910–1911, and in no district did the sanitary allotment exceed 15 per cent. Four hundred and sixty-five reports of sanitary inspection of towns, villages and schools were received from District Medical and Sanitary Officers and Sanitary Assistants. Twenty-nine men qualified as Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and ten as Sanitary Inspectors, there being now 531 of the former and 234 of the latter on the roll. The Institute of Preventive Medicine at Guindy was specially engaged on the analysis of municipal water-supplies.

Local Boards.

General.

431. Under class A, or works for which plans and estimates were to be drawn up during the year, the Sanitary Engineer had on his programme 8 drainage and 11 water-supply schemes for investigation. The most important of these was the Madura drainage scheme, which is estimated to cost Rs. 20·72 lakhs and involved the preparation of 152 plans and 137 estimates. Substantial progress was made in 17 out of the 19 schemes. Under class B, or schemes for preliminary investigation, there were 5 water-supply and 3 drainage schemes. Progress was also made in 22 works not included in the programme, among which were 10 water-supply and 8 drainage schemes, besides schemes for a combined hospital for Tinnevelly and Palamcottah, for sub-artesian boring at Kumbakonam, for experimental filters at Guindy and for a pumping installation at Vellore Central Jail. Nine works estimated to cost Rs. 28·40 lakhs were under execution by the Public Works Department, and three were under execution by the Sanitary Engineer. Two hundred and eighty-three estimates for major and minor sanitary works, estimated to cost Rs. 18·54 lakhs, were scrutinized on behalf of local bodies. Type-designs were prepared for village-site extension plans, model houses, latrines, incinerators and bacteriological filters for street drainage.

Sanitary Engineer.

Investigation of schemes.

Execution of works.

General.

432. During the period under review the usual annual allotment of Rs. 3·50 lakhs in aid of sanitation, which is contributed from Imperial funds, was supplemented by a special provincial grant of Rs. 3·72 lakhs. The objects subsidised consisted chiefly of schemes for clearing congested areas, the acquisition and laying out of town extensions and the improvement of water-supply.

Government Grants.

VACCINATION. (1910–1911.)

[*Annual Report on the work of the vaccine section of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Madras, and Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency for the year 1910–1911; Statistics of British India, Part V, Area, Population and Public Health—Vaccination.*]

433. The vaccination staff comprised 81 Deputy Inspectors and 847 Vaccinators and during the year 1,368,173 primary vaccinations and 178,011 revaccinations were performed by all agencies, a decrease of 6·4 per cent. on the total number of cases vaccinated in the previous year. The recorded percentage of success under primary vaccinations fell from 92·0 in 1909–1910 to 87·6 during the year under report and that under revaccinations from 77·6 to 72·5, the fall being partly ascribed to the abnormal heat during the hot weather months and the inferior condition of calves supplied. There was a decline of 23·2 per cent. under revaccinations in local fund areas, occurring almost entirely in the Vizagapatam district, but municipal towns showed an advance of 12·7 per cent. There was a decrease of 11·3 per cent. in the number of successful operations on children under

Vaccination.

one year of age. A rise from As. 3–6 to As. 3–11 in the average cost of a successful case was due to the rise from As. 3–5 to As. 4–1 in local fund areas: in 7 municipalities the cost was above As. 8. The percentage of cases inspected by Deputy Inspectors rose to 72·5, but eight failed to inspect 50 per cent. The registered mortality from small-pox rose from 15,463 to 17,553.

Lymph.

434. Lanoline paste was used in all local fund and municipal areas and the percentage of success fell from 91·7 to 87·0 in the former and from 95·4 to 92·0 in the latter. Glycerinated lymph was used in 26,525 cases in the Corporation of Madras and a percentage of success of 97·3 was obtained.

Trial Scheme.

435. The "trial scheme" for compulsory registration of births combined with compulsory vaccination continued to be in force in the Chingleput district and in selected areas in Madura, South Arcot and North Arcot. In Chingleput, the only district in which figures for comparison are available, the average number of vaccinations during the four years ending with 1910–1911 was distinctly in excess of the record for the corresponding period preceding the introduction of the "trial scheme."

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

436. *Vide* pages 222 to 239 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

EDUCATION. (1910–1911.)

[*Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1910–1911, 2 volumes ; Statistics of British India, Part VII—Educational.*]

Administrative changes.

437. On the recommendation of a committee of representative gentlemen present at a conference held in January 1910 under the presidency of the Director of Public Instruction, Government approved of the levy of increased rates of fees for colleges and secondary schools under public management with effect from July 1911 in the case of the former and from July 1912 in the case of the latter. Meanwhile a lower scale, representing an enhancement on the original scale of fees of about 50 per cent. of the increase proposed by the Committee, was ordered to be enforced in the secondary schools with effect from 1st July 1910. Noteworthy features of the revision are that the rates of fees prescribed for the Presidency College are $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. higher than the standard scale and that in secondary schools a uniform scale has been laid down for each department instead of for each individual class or form. Alterations were made in the Educational Rules (i) so as to render under certain conditions holders of secondary school-leaving certificates eligible for admission into secondary training schools, and (ii) so as to allow of disciplinary action being taken against any college professor or lecturer abusing his position by inculcating opinions tending to excite feelings of political disloyalty, disaffection, or discontent.

School Fees.

Educational Rules.

General statistics.

438. The number of *public* institutions increased during the year from 24,967 to 25,344 and their strength from 1,051,366 to 1,087,562. There was an actual decrease in the number of non-European secondary schools, those for boys falling in number from 362 to 349 and those for girls from 37 to 32, but the decrease was more than counterbalanced by the rise in number of non-European elementary schools for boys, from 23,260 to 23,593 and for girls from 1,062 to 1,075. The number of institutions decreased in North Arcot (54), Ganjám (45), Salem (37), Kurnool (29), Cuddapah (22), Madura (12), South Canara (7), Bellary (5), and Guntúr (1). The most notable increases were in Kistna (105), Anantapur (87), Vizagapatam (69), South Arcot (46), and Tinnevelly (46). The number of *private* institutions fell from 5,329 to 5,291, but their strength rose from 127,082 to 128,163. Classified according to management, out of a total of 30,635 institutions of all kinds, 4,277 were under *public* management, Government managing 412 of them, municipal boards 341, local boards 3,515, and Sandúr state 9. The remainder, or 26,358, were under *private* management, 16,275 of them being aided from public funds, 4,792 being unaided, and 5,291 being indigenous and private. Calculated on the provisional totals of the 1911 census, the percentage of scholars to the population of school age fell in the case of boys from 34·7 to 33·3 and in the case of girls from 6·8 to 6·7, the figures of 1909–1910 being ruled by the census of 1901. Adopting the census figures of 1911 for the educational figures of 1909–1910, there is a rise in percentage in the case of boys from 32·5 to 33·3 and in the case of girls from 6·3 to 6·7. Dividing the districts roughly

Number and strength of institutions.

Management.

Distribution.

Districts.

into classes in the case of the education of *boys*, the only districts in which the percentage of pupils to the population of school age fell below 25 were Vizagapatam (19·1), Nellore (21·0), Anantapur (21·9) and Salem (22·3); those in which the percentage fell between 25 and 30 were Kurnool, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore; between 30 and 35 came Ganjám, Gódávari, Kistna, Guntúr, Bellary, South Arcot, and South Canara; between 35 and 40 came Chingleput and Madura; above 40 were Malabar (42·8), Tanjore (43·7), the Nilgiris (47·2), Tinnevelly (54·7) and Madras (87·7). In the case of *girls*, the percentages were relatively low in Ganjám (3·1), Vizagapatam (3·2), Anantapur (3·5), South Arcot and Salem (3·7), and in Bellary (3·8). Fourteen districts were below the average of 6·7. Madras (33·9), the Nilgiris (17·2), Malabar (12·6), Tinnevelly (11·2), Kistna (11·4) and Gódávari (10·0) were all relatively high.

Finance.

Expenditure.

439. The total expenditure of the year rose by 7 per cent. from the record figures of the previous year to Rs. 1,27,67,506, of which public funds contributed 45 per cent., fees 29 per cent., and other sources 26 per cent. There was practically no change in the expenditure from local or municipal funds, the figures standing at Rs. 9,32,184 and Rs. 3,09,174, respectively. There was an increase from provincial funds of Rs. 3·74 lakhs, from fees of Rs. 2·55 lakhs, and from other sources of Rs. 1·97 lakhs. *Direct* expenditure rose further from Rs. 85,39,660 to Rs. 91,99,330, of which Rs. 11,05,697 was on institutions for women and girls. Arts colleges claimed 9·4 per cent. of this outlay, professional colleges 3 per cent., primary and secondary schools 78·6 per cent., and special schools 9 per cent. *Indirect* expenditure also rose from Rs. 30,42,142 to Rs. 35,68,176, the main items being—University, Rs. 1·98 lakhs; direction, Rs. 0·75 lakh; inspection, Rs. 7·40 lakhs; scholarships, Rs. 1·63 lakhs; buildings, Rs. 8·81 lakhs; and 'miscellaneous,' Rs. 14·72 lakhs. Special grants to the amount of Rs. 39,348 were given for furniture and apparatus. Including the figures relating to the

Receipts.

Medical College and schools, but excluding those relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, provincial receipts aggregated Rs. 2,68,548 and charges Rs. 47,22,386 against Rs. 2,18,422 and Rs. 42,98,522, respectively, in the previous year. The increase in receipts was mainly due to the inclusion in the educational accounts of the receipts of the industrial schools, which, until the close of 1910, were under the control of the Director of Industries. The increase under charges was due to larger expenditure on grants-in-aid, industrial schools, and buildings, the last

Sources.

item rising from Rs. 2·81 lakhs to Rs. 4·07 lakhs. Of the total expenditure under the various heads of education, the percentages met from public and private funds were 45·12 and 54·88, respectively. Public funds contributed only 14·54 per cent. in the case of secondary education, but 59·92 per cent. in the case of elementary

Cost per head.

and primary education, and 71·72 in the case of special education. The average cost of general education in public institutions for boys under the three heads, Government, board, and aided schools, was for arts colleges Rs. 324, Rs. 147 and Rs. 192; for secondary schools, Rs. 62, Rs. 22 and Rs. 25, respectively; and for elementary and primary schools, Rs. 11–6–10, Rs. 5–13–6 and Rs. 3–13–4, respectively. Receipts from fees rose from Rs. 29·35 lakhs to Rs. 32·66 lakhs.

Grants-in-aid.

Grants-in-aid from provincial funds rose from Rs. 18,52,079 to Rs. 19,58,659, of which Rs. 17,40,549 were granted to institutions under private management, Rs. 1,91,358 to local boards and Rs. 26,752 to municipalities. Madras took 12·91 per cent. of the total, Malabar 8·52 per cent., Tinnevelly 7·46 per cent. and Vizagapatam 5·23 per cent. The lowest parcentages were in the Nilgiris (1·69), Anantapur (1·78) and Nellore (1·98). Stipendiary grants from provincial funds to training schools for masters and mistresses rose from Rs. 40,222 to Rs. 44,659. The amount of teaching grants from district board funds fell from Rs. 28,387 to Rs. 11,841 and from municipal funds from Rs. 1,17,376 to Rs. 1,13,285.

Collegiate Education.

University.

440. No new University Regulations of moment were promulgated during the year. The University Committee, accompanied by the Director of Public Instruction, visited the affiliated colleges during the year and, in the case of Government colleges, copies of its inspection reports were furnished to the Director. Special reports, detailing the action taken on them, were being supplied to the Syndicate. The Presidency College was made ready at the close of the year for the commencement of the new Honours courses in the subjects in which it has been affiliated.

441. The M.A., B.A., B.Sc., and Engineering examinations were not held during 1910–1911. For the First in Arts examination, 1,427 candidates appeared against 2,610 in the previous year, but the percentage of those who passed rose from 32·6 to 41·5. Out of the 592 successful candidates, 52 were Native Christians, 433 Brahmans, 95 non-Brahmans and 6 Muhammadans. The number of examinees in medicine rose from 236 to 256, but the number who passed fell from 138 to 106. There were no candidates for the M.D. examination. In the Law examinations 4 candidates out of 14 passed for the degree of Master of Laws and 142 out of 386 for that of Bachelor of Laws, while 118 out of 417 passed the First examination in Law. No law examinations were held in 1909–1910. Twenty-four out of 33 candidates passed the practical examination for the Licentiate in Teaching. University examinations.

442. There were 31 Arts Colleges during the year with 3,741 students on their rolls, or 207 less than in the previous year. Their strength has fallen steadily from 4,687 in 1906–1907. Ten colleges, with a strength of 3,026, were classed as first grade, of which three were under Government management and the rest aided. Of the latter, five with a strength of 1,667 were managed by missionary societies. Of the 21 second-grade colleges, three were managed by municipal boards and one by Government, while 14 and 3 were classed, respectively, as aided and unaided. Eight of the two latter classes, with a strength of 174, were under mission management. Forty-five students, or three more than in the previous year, were pursuing post-graduate courses, 31 in the Presidency College, 12 in the Madras Christian College, and 2 in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Thirty-two women students were following University courses and all but two were found in colleges for men. Expenditure on Arts Colleges rose from Rs. 8,11,511 to Rs. 8,66,269, of which provincial funds provided Rs. 2,74,418, municipal funds Rs. 10,460, fees Rs. 2,68,824 and other sources Rs. 3,12,567. The average cost of collegiate education for men in non-European Government, board, and aided institutions rose from Rs. 282 to Rs. 324, from Rs. 143 to Rs. 147, and from Rs. 168 to Rs. 192, respectively. Fees amounted to 31·22 per cent. of the total cost. **Arts Colleges.** Finance.

443. The outstanding feature of the year was the holding of the first examination under the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate scheme. For this examination 7,290 candidates, including 68 girls, were presented by 173 schools and the certificates of 7,253 were completed by the signature of the Secretary to the Board. The new scheme is reported to have already resulted in more regular attendance at schools and in the payment of greater attention to physical training and drawing. For the old Matriculation examination, 769 boys and 13 girls were presented as against 7,244 boys and 137 girls in December 1909. One hundred and sixty-one boys and 3 girls were successful. **Secondary Education.** Examinations.

444. Owing to the conversion of weak incomplete secondary schools into complete elementary schools, the number of secondary schools fell from 362 to 349 and their strength from 101,082 to 96,074, of whom only 882 were girls. Six of the schools were under Government management, 22 were managed by municipalities and 64 by local boards, while 199 were classed as 'aided' and 57 as 'unaided.' Of the two latter classes, 98 and 12 respectively were under mission management. The districts of Tanjore (11,678), Madras (10,335), Malabar (8,684) and Tinnevelly (7,684) led in the number of pupils undergoing secondary education. Four districts, Kurnool, Anantapur, the Nilgiris and Cuddapah, had less than 1,000 pupils each, and three districts, Bellary, Nellore and Salem, each had less than 2,000. Excluding Madras with a percentage of 26·12, the percentage of boys in secondary schools to the male population of school age varied from 6·90 in Tanjore to 0·77 in Anantapur. The average percentage for the Presidency was 3·15 and thirteen districts fell below it. Out of a total of 95,324 boys in public non-European secondary schools, 43,204 were Brahmans, 37,399 were non-Brahman caste Hindus, 8,591 were Native Christians and 5,548 Muhammadans. The strength of the teaching staff rose from 4,242 to 4,250, of whom 1 per cent. held non-Indian diplomas, 65 per cent. professional certificates, and 27 per cent. general educational certificates: 7 per cent. were uncertificated. At the end of the year there were 314 drawing masters and 387 drill and gymnastic instructors. Schools. Districts. Castes. Staff.

445. The total expenditure on secondary schools for boys rose from Rs. 22,14,711 to Rs. 23,68,077, of which Rs. 1,89,653 were provided from provincial funds, Rs. 23,261 from local board funds, Rs. 4,933 from municipal funds, Rs. 18,29,901 from fees and Rs. 3,20,329 from other sources. The average cost Expenditure.

per pupil in non-European secondary schools for boys rose from Rs. 54-1-4 to Rs. 61-14-5 under Government management, from Rs. 20-10-2 to Rs. 21-11-4 under local board management, and from Rs. 23-15-2 to Rs. 25-0-4 in 'aided' schools. The average fee for boys per head in such schools was Rs. 22·20, Rs. 19·17 and Rs. 19·16, respectively. The proportion of fee income to direct expenditure rose from 66·33 to 72·05. The average fee paid by girls in all secondary schools fell from Rs. 5·25 to Rs. 4·92, the corresponding figures for boys rising from Rs. 15·34 to Rs. 17·82. A sum of Rs. 39,562 was granted in scholarships from public funds and a sum of Rs. 8,593 from private funds, a substantial increase on the figures of the previous year, Rs. 32,763 and Rs. 5,614, respectively.

Fees.

Scholarships.

Elementary Education.

446. The number of non-European elementary schools for boys rose from 23,260 to 23,593 and their strength from 854,137 to 887,688, of whom 105,234 were girls. Lower elementary schools with standards below the fourth increased in number from 18,937 to 19,346 and in strength from 567,812 to 595,187, while higher elementary schools with standards above the fourth increased in number from 162 to 174 and in strength from 18,981 to 21,756. Schools with standards up to the fourth fell in number from 4,161 to 4,073, but increased in strength from 267,344 to 270,745. The increase in the number of higher elementary schools was due partly to the conversion of seven incomplete secondary schools into higher elementary schools and partly to the opening of a fifth standard in some of the lower grade schools. Out of 19,346, the number of schools with standards below the fourth, 16,239 were recognised; out of 4,073, the number of schools with classes up to and including the fourth, 3,987 were recognised; while out of 174 higher elementary schools, 163 were recognised. Taking all three classes of elementary schools together, 165 were under Government management, 298 were managed by municipalities, 3,413 by local boards, and 7 by Native States, while 15,135 were classed as 'aided' and 4,575 as 'unaided.' Of the two latter classes, 3,456 and 687, respectively, were under mission management.

Boys' schools.

Recognition.

Management.

Distribution.

447. The percentage of boys to the male population of school age varied from 42·1 in Tinnevelly to 16·5 in Vizagapatam. The average percentage for the Presidency was 26·0, and those of the districts of Cuddapah, Gódávari, Kurnool, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Salem, Anantapur, Trichinopoly, Nellore and Vizagapatam fell below it in the order named. Dividing villages into four groups as having (i) less than 200 inhabitants, (ii) between 200 and 500, (iii) between 500 and 1,000 and (iv) between 1,000 and 2,000, the percentage of villages of each class provided with one or more public or private schools was 3, 24, 53 and 77, respectively. There were 244 villages with a population of over 2,000 unprovided with schools.

Staff and accommodation.

448. The number of teachers rose from 36,433 to 37,825, and, of these, 2 held non-Indian diplomas, 12,495 professional certificates and 19,919 general education certificates. There were 5,409 without certificates. Out of a total of 23,593 schools, 9,731 had buildings of their own, 5,770 were held in rented buildings, 5,161 were held in chavadies, choultries, etc., and 2,931 in the manager's or headmaster's house. It is noteworthy that in the previous year only 9,301 had buildings of their own and that 6,049 schools were held in rented buildings.

Night schools.

449. The number of night schools fell from 629 to 567 and their strength from 12,193 to 11,096. Twenty-three were under local board management, 363 were 'aided' and 181 'unaided.'

Expenditure.

450. The total expenditure on elementary education for boys rose from Rs. 34,13,064 to Rs. 35,93,171, of which Rs. 10,28,182 were provided from provincial funds, Rs. 9,58,462 from local board funds, Rs. 2,34,390 from municipal funds, Rs. 6,98,875 from fees, and Rs. 6,73,262 from other sources. Out of the same total, Rs. 94,462 went to Government schools, Rs. 12,27,761 to board schools, Rs. 20,38,142 to aided schools and Rs. 2,32,393 to unaided schools. The average cost per pupil in non-European elementary schools for boys was practically stationary at Rs. 11-6-10, Rs. 5-13-6 and Rs. 3-13-4 for Government, board and aided schools, respectively. The average fee per head was also practically stationary for the three classes of schools at Re. 0·65, Re. 0·62 and Re. 0·81, respectively. The proportion of fee income to direct expenditure fell from 22·67 to 20·94 per cent. Sums of Rs. 16,346 and Rs. 984 were granted in scholarships from public and private funds, respectively, a decrease from Rs. 17,474 and Rs. 1,199, the figures of the previous year.

Fees.

Special Education. General.

451. The number of special schools rose from 126 to 176, chiefly owing to the inclusion of the statistics of the industrial schools, the control of which was retransferred to the Director of Public Instruction from 1st January 1911. There were in all 83 training-schools, 4 schools of medicine and 89 technical, industrial or art schools.

Training-schools for masters.

452. The number of training-schools for masters remained stationary at 46, but there was a further increase in the number of students from 2,302 to 2,371. The largest number were under training in Gódávari (252), Malabar (181), Guntúr (155), Tinnevelly (153), and North Arcot (151). Eight hundred and fifteen were Brahmans, 713 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 601 Native Christians, 153 Muhammadans and 66 Panchamas. The strength of the teaching staffs fell from 168 to 167, of whom 154 held professional certificates, 33 of these being collegiate, and 103 secondary, certificates. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 3,00,276 to Rs. 3,03,157, of which Rs. 2,45,160 were provided from provincial funds, Rs. 25,407 from local funds, Rs. 649 from municipal funds, Rs. 1,106 from fees and Rs. 30,835 from other sources.

Training-schools for mistresses.

453. Mistresses were trained in twelve districts, Madras (107), Guntúr (44) and Tinnevelly (44) having the largest number. Fourteen were trained in Gódávari as against *nil* in the previous year, but the numbers fell in all but three districts, the total decrease being from 434 to 380. Out of this number 272 were Native Christians, 39 Europeans or Eurasians, 37 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 21 Muhammadans, 8 Panchamas and 3 Brahmans. The teaching staff rose in strength from 55 to 58, of whom 46 held professional certificates, 6 of these being collegiate and 31 secondary certificates. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 83,162 to Rs. 85,021, of which Rs. 64,455 were provided from provincial funds, Rs. 154 from fees and Rs. 20,412 from other sources. Of the average number on the rolls, 263 were in aided, and 128 in Government schools.

Teachers' examinations.

454. At the *preliminary* examination for teachers' certificates, 183 candidates appeared for the secondary grade and 1,944 for the elementary, of whom 151 and 1,219, or 83 and 63 per cent., respectively, passed. Among the passed candidates were 17 women in the secondary, and 277 in the elementary, grade against 27 and 235 in the previous year. At the *final* examination, 84 candidates (all trained) were examined in the secondary grade and 60 or 71 per cent. passed. In the elementary grade, 820 (815 trained and 5 untrained) were examined and 581 and 5, respectively, passed.

Sessional schools.

455. Sessional schools were held in all districts save Gódávari, Madras, the Nilgiris, Malabar and South Canara, the number at work during the year falling from 49 to 45. Six hundred and seven teachers were admitted as against 675 in the previous year and 547 completed the course as against 599.

Medical schools.

456. The number of medical schools was stationary at 4, but their strength rose from 314 to 362. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,30,350 to Rs. 1,37,670, of which Rs. 1,32,817 were provided from provincial funds and the rest from fees.

Technical schools.

457. The number of higher-class technical schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the Technical Examination scheme fell from 8 to 5 and their strength from 904 to 794 pupils, of whom 87 were studying engineering, 130 commerce, 400 drawing, 51 jewellers' work, 59 wood and metal work, 38 textiles and 27 tailoring or dressmaking. The number of higher-class technical schools, teaching subjects coming under only one group of the examination scheme, rose from 31 to 39, schools of commerce increasing in number from 21 to 30. There were 6 schools of art and 3 schools of electrical engineering. The number of lower-class technical schools rose from 1 to 3. Out of a total of 2,095 pupils in technical schools, 900 were non-Brahman caste Hindus, 834 Brahmans, 138 Native Christians, 87 Muhammadans, 86 Europeans or Eurasians and 45 Panchamas.

Industrial schools.

458. Industrial schools were classed under three heads as in the case of technical schools. There were 14 schools of the higher-class, teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the Technical Examination scheme, with a strength of 1,098, of whom 626 were studying engineering, 20 agriculture, 14 commerce, 302 drawing, 33 printing, 570 wood and metal work, 146 textiles and 34 tailoring or dressmaking. Under the second group of higher-class school were 16 schools with a total strength of 650, 2 teaching wood-work, 1 agriculture,

3 printing, 1 tailoring and dressmaking, and 9 textile industries. Out of a total of 2,161 pupils in industrial schools, 1,199 were Native Christians, 407 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 292 Muhammadans, 113 Europeans or Eurasians, 77 Panchamas and 72 Brahmans.

Expenditure on technical and industrial schools.

459. The combined expenditure on technical and industrial schools amounted to Rs. 2,97,014, of which Rs. 1,21,255 were provided from provincial funds, Rs. 26,957 from fees and Rs. 1,48,352 from other sources.

Female Education.

General statistics.

460. The education of non-European girls showed a marked advance during the year both in the number and in the strength of schools intended for them, the returns showing an increase from 1,237 to 1,297 in the number of the schools and from 84,298 to 91,044 in their strength, while the total number of girls under instruction in all classes of schools rose from 193,350 to 204,386. Out of the 1,146 non-European public schools, 188 were maintained by Government, 15 by municipal boards, 21 by local boards, 1 by the Sandúr State, while 805 were aided and 116 unaided. The number of girls reading in non-European boys' schools was 118,704, or 58 per cent. of those under instruction. The average percentage of girls under instruction to the female population of school age was 6·6 and was exceeded only in 9 districts, namely Madras (30·2), the Nilgiris and Malabar (12·4), Kistna (11·4), Tinnevelly (11·2), Gódávari (9·9), Guntúr (9·6), Tanjore (7·7) and South Canara (7·2). The smallest percentages were found in Ganjám (3·1), Vizagapatam (3·2), Anantapur (3·4), Bellary (3·5), Salem (3·6) and South Arcot (3·7).

Collegiate education.

461. The Palamcottah Sarah Tucker College was the only Arts College for Indian women and its strength fell from 6 to 2. There were 30 women students in colleges intended for men, 17 in the Presidency college, 4 in the Zamorin's college, Calicut, 2 in the Calicut German Mission College and 1 each in the Trichinopoly S.P.G. College and the Wesley College, Royapet.

Secondary Education.

462. The number of non-European public secondary schools for girls fell further from 37 to 32 in number and from 4,382 to 3,994 in strength. Two of the schools were under government management, 28 were aided and 2 unaided, all but the government schools being under mission management. Out of the total of 3,994 pupils, 2,990 were Native Christians, 789 non-Brahman caste Hindus, 125 Brahmans, 52 Europeans or Eurasians, 25 Panchamas and 8 Muhammadans.

Elementary education.

463. The number of elementary schools for girls rose from 1,062 to 1,075, government opening 3 new schools, municipalities 1, and local boards 6. The number of schools with standards above the fourth remained at 186, of which 61 were managed by government and 97 by missions. Schools with standards up to and including the fourth rose in number from 450 to 462, of which 91 were under government, and 260 under mission, management. The remaining 427 schools were of the lower class and 351 of them were recognised. The average percentage of scholars to girls of school age was 5·8 and was exceeded in Madras (24·9), Kistna (11·0), the Nilgiris (10·9), Malabar, (9·8), Tinnevelly and Gódávari (9·6), Guntúr (9·4), South Canara (6·4), Tanjore (6·1) and Chingleput (6·0). The percentage was below 4 in Salem, Bellary, Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Anantapur, Madura, Vizagapatam and Ganjám. Out of a total of 181,396 pupils, 94,292 were non-Brahman caste Hindus, 31,845 Brahmans, 28,903 Native Christians, 16,262 Muhammadans and 9,711 Panchamas.

Zenana agencies.

464. The number of agencies at work rose from 3 to 4 and the number of pupils from 90 to 123. There were 41 pupils in the secondary school maintained by the Madras United Free Church Mission. The three elementary schools were maintained by the National Indian Association at Madras, Cuddalore, and Coimbatore.

Staff.

465. The strength of the Teaching staff in non-European elementary and secondary schools rose from 3,821 to 3,944 teachers, of whom 2,448 held professional certificates and 1,121 general education certificates. The large majority of the certificates were of elementary grade.

Expenditure.

466. The total expenditure on girls' schools amounted to Rs. 7,75,248 against Rs. 7,56,381 in the previous year. Provincial funds provided Rs. 3,16,850, local funds Rs. 11,089, municipal funds Rs. 38,044, fees Rs. 56,917 and other sources Rs. 3,52,348.

467. The total number of institutions fell from 87 to 86, comprising one Arts' college, 35 secondary schools for boys, 30 secondary schools for girls, 18 primary schools and 2 special schools. There were 557 boys and 205 girls in the 15 railway schools. The combined strength of the schools rose from 6,956 to 7,002. With the exception of 3 government schools, all were classed as aided. **European Education.** Schools.

468. The number of teachers who had passed no examination increased from 40 to 63, a tendency which is attributed partly to the fact that teachers may receive a certificate under the Code of Regulations for European schools without undergoing any systematic Course in a training college and partly to the fact that there is no such institution exclusively for European teachers in the Presidency. The practical aspect of technical and industrial subjects is reported to have been neglected. Staff.

469. Thirty-five candidates, out of 82 who appeared, passed the High School examination, and 73, out of 153, the Middle School examination, an improvement in both cases over the figures of the previous year. Examination.

470. The expenditure on European schools rose from Rs. 8,54,651 to Rs. 9,22,797 of which provincial funds provided 31·51 per cent., fees 16·50 per cent. and other sources 51·99 per cent. The average cost per pupil in the Arts college rose from Rs. 466 to Rs. 823; that in aided secondary schools for boys was Rs. 84 as in the previous year, but the average cost in aided elementary schools for boys rose from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40. The average cost in the Government secondary schools for boys rose from Rs. 331 to Rs. 437. Finance.

471. The total number of Muhammadan pupils in all schools rose from 110,111 to 113,022 in the case of boys and from 26,317 to 29,127 in the case of girls. The average percentage for the Presidency of boys to the population of school age rose from 60·6 to 62·2 and the percentage for girls from 14·1 to 15·6. The number, however, of Muhammadans in Arts colleges, Professional colleges and secondary schools fell from 69, 12, and 5,806 to 59, 9, and 5,557, respectively. There were only 9 girls in non-European secondary schools and none in colleges. The number of schools intended chiefly for Muhammadans fell from 2,147 to 1,994 and their strength from 97,287 to 95,767. The decrease was, however, entirely under private schools, public schools increasing in number from 1,026 to 1,149 and their strength from 58,365 to 65,566. Of the 1,149 public schools, 58 were under Government management and 482 under local board management, while 483 were classed as aided and 126 as unaided. With the exception of 3 secondary schools and 7 special schools, all of the 1,149 were elementary schools. The number of public and private boys' schools for Mappillas rose from 303 and 332 to 341 and 383, respectively. Their combined strength rose from 31,830 to 38,583. There were 18 public schools for Mappilla girls with a strength of 1,268 against 15 with a strength of 918 in 1909–1910. The expenditure on Mappilla schools rose from Rs. 88,833 to Rs. 1,04,275, of which provincial funds provided Rs. 27,194, local funds Rs. 30,325, municipal funds Rs. 10,517, fees Rs. 5,965 and other sources Rs. 30,574. The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools together rose from Rs. 3,88,653 to Rs. 3,95,147, of which provincial funds provided Rs. 79,672, local funds Rs. 1,30,960, municipal funds Rs. 46,947, fees Rs. 51,810 and other sources Rs. 85,758. **Education of Muhammadans.** General statistics. Mappillas. Finance.

472. The number of Panchama scholars in all schools, whether public or private, rose from 69,963 to 71,155, of whom 9,923 were girls. The number of schools, however, chiefly intended for Panchamas fell during the year from 3,983 to 3,936 and their strength from 102,018 to 101,748. Sixty-nine per cent. of such schools were classed as aided, 19 per cent. as unaided, and 14·6 per cent. as board schools. The percentage of scholars to population of school age in all districts averaged 20 for boys and 3·2 for girls against 19·5 and 3·2 in the previous year. Of the eight districts whose male Panchama population of school age exceeded 15,000, Kistna came first with a percentage of 28, followed by Chingleput (21·8), Tanjore (14·3), North Arcot (13·3), South Arcot (13·3), Gódávari (10·5), Vizagapatam (7·0) and Malabar (6·0). Tinnevelly with a male school-going population of 7,257 had a percentage of 82·1 under instruction; Madras had a percentage of 80·5 on a population of 4,646; Madura 50·7 on a population of 10,041; and Coimbatore 49·4 on a population of 6,390. The percentage of girls under instruction was markedly high in Madras (32·9), but was above 10 in no other district, the highest percentage being in Kistna (8·1) and the lowest in **Education of Panchamas.**

South Canara (0·1). The percentage was also below 1 in Ganjám, South Arcot, Salem and Vizagapatam. The total expenditure on Panchama schools rose from Rs. 5,42,068 to Rs. 5,51,464, provincial funds supplying 24·8 per cent. of the total, local funds 12·7 per cent., municipal funds 7·2 per cent., fees 3·2 per cent., and other sources 52·1 per cent.

Finance.

Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

473. On the 31st March 1911 there were under instruction in all classes and grades of institutions 4,639 pupils (4,464 boys and 175 girls) belonging to aboriginal and hill tribes against 6,212 on the corresponding date in 1910. The decrease is said to be only apparent and to be due to incorrect classification in 1910. The population of school age among these classes comprised 48,877 boys and 47,382 girls. The agencies of Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Gódávari contributed 4,006 of the total number of pupils. The total expenditure on schools for aboriginal and hill tribes rose from Rs. 45,272 to Rs. 48,107, of which Rs. 43,397 were contributed from provincial funds, Rs. 3,274 from local funds and Rs. 706 from fees.

Private Institutions.

474. The number of private institutions fell from 5,329 to 5,291, but their strength rose from 127,082 to 128,163 pupils, of whom 111,092 were boys. Out of the total number of schools, 366 were secondary schools for boys and 9 secondary schools for girls: 98 of these schools taught Arabic or Persian and 270 taught Sanskrit. Elementary schools for boys numbered 4,774 and those for girls 142; of the former, 853 were Quran and 2,813 were Vernacular schools, while, of the latter, 131 were Quran schools and 7 Vernacular. Tanjore and Madura districts each had more than 50 Sanskrit schools. Malabar claimed 72 of the 98 Arabic and Persian schools and 273 of the 853 Quran schools. There were more than 100 Quran schools in both Tanjore and Tinnevelly. The Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi, which is managed by the District Board, Tanjore, was reorganised during the year and placed under a Master of Arts in Sanskrit with a view to prepare students for new examinations of the Madras University in Oriental languages.

Text Books.

475. The Text Book Committee considered 556 books during the year and found 281 suitable for use in schools.

Physical Education.

476. The number of institutions which taught gymnastics according to the Educational rules rose from 13,995 to 14,772. There were 5,908 institutions teaching native gymnastics and there were only 4,664, out of a total of 25,344, in which no physical education was given.

Hostels.

477. The number of hostels for boys and girls rose from 181 and 101 to 198 and 105, respectively. There were 9,633 boy boarders and 5,315 girl boarders, of whom more than half were Native Christians.

MISCELLANEOUS. (1910–1911.)

Government Examinations.

478. The Salt and Abkári Department competitive examination was abolished in November 1910.

Technical Examinations.

479. The total number of individual candidates registered for the three grades of technical examination was 7,843, of whom 249 were for the advanced, 2,117 for the intermediate and 5,477 for the elementary grade. A total of 3,600 out of 9,519 subject-candidates passed, the total percentage of subject-passes falling from 40·5 to 37·8. Commerce continued to attract the largest number of candidates, there being 2,341 entries in type-writing alone. Eight diplomas, of which 4 were for commerce, and 83 group certificates were issued during the year.

Subordinate Medical Department.

Fifty-nine applications from Matriculates were received for the thirty vacancies in the grade of Civil Medical Pupil. There was no competitive examination for the vacancies in the grade of Native Military Pupil and Madras Burma Hospital Assistant Pupil, vacancies and applications both numbering 12 in the case of the latter, and, in the case of the former, candidates being partly taken from the civil side.

Special Tests.

For the Special Test Examinations, 4,389 candidates registered their names, 3,450 appeared, and 1,510 passed. The average percentage of success (43·7) was not reached in the Criminal Judicial Tests, the Translation Test (lower grade), the Civil Judicial Test, and Précis-writing.

Finance.

The total receipts, owing to the new School Leaving-Certificate examination rose from Rs. 70,377 to Rs. 1,68,215. Expenditure, owing to the same cause, rose from Rs. 58,497 to Rs. 70,906.

480. On the 31st December there were on the rolls of the school 299 boys and 162 girls, of whom 9 boys and 8 girls were day-scholars. There were 163 children registered for admission, and, of these, 100 were the children of soldiers or ex-soldiers of the British Army. Forty-two boys left during the year, two each joining the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, British regiments, and the Madras Municipal workshops. Eight of the 30 girls who left obtained employment, and one entered the Presidency Training-school. From the results available of the examinations held in December 1910, 3 boys passed the High school, 6 boys and 5 girls passed the Middle school, and 2 boys and 5 girls passed the Primary scholarship examination. Four boys passed into the Indian Subordinate Medical Department. The year 1911 opened with 8 boys in the seventh standard and 9 in the ninth standard. An eighth standard was opened in the girls' branch. Type-writing, telegraphy and drawing continued to be taught, and drill and gymnastics were regularly carried on. There were 163 cadets in two companies of the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles. There were epidemics of measles, chicken-pox and mumps, affecting 129 boys; of the girls, 51 suffered from mild epidemics of chicken-pox or measles. A new isolation hospital was constructed with accommodation for 8 patients. The total receipts of the year, inclusive of a grant-in-aid of Rs. 48,000, amounted to Rs. 1,86,159, profits on Asylum property aggregating Rs. 97,698. The total average cost for a boy was Rs. 321, and for a girl Rs. 316. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 32,911.

Lawrence Asylum. (1910.)

Strength.

Education.

Health.

Finance.

481. The average strength of the School rose from 218 to 230. The admissions numbered 61 against 52 in the previous year. With the exception of Vizagapatam, the Nilgiris, Ramnad and South Canara, all the districts of the Presidency were represented in the school. Madras contributed 9, the Telugu districts 18, the Tamil districts 33 and Malabar one. Of the 61 admissions, one was a Brahman, 50 were non-Brahman caste Hindus (of whom 17 belonged to criminal classes), 3 Muhammadans, 3 Native Christians and 4 Panchamas. The offences of the new admissions were theft (39), theft in a building (9), house-breaking and theft (8), theft by a servant (1), receiving stolen property (1), belonging to a wandering gang for committing offence (1), dacoity (1) and murder (1). Thirty-six of the new admissions were habituals. Pupils under 10 years of age numbered 18. A complete separation of seniors and juniors was effected. There was a marked improvement in the conduct of the boys. Three boys escaped, but two were recaptured. Two hundred and thirteen boys were not punished at all, and 19 were punished only once. The mark system continued to work well. The total earnings for the year increased from Rs. 876-1-5 to Rs. 992-5-5, and the amount to the credit of pupils in the Post Office Savings Bank at the close of 1910 was Rs. 1,035-1-2 against Rs. 1,096-13-3 the previous year. There was a marked improvement in the general health of the boys. There were no deaths and the total admissions into the hospital were 85 against 147 in the previous year and 215 in 1908. For the various Government Technical Examinations 37 candidates appeared and 22 passed with two in the first class. The net profit in the industrial section was Rs. 2,153 against Rs. 2,391 in the previous year. Forty-nine pupils were discharged in the ordinary course during the year, and of these 37 or 75 per cent. obtained employment, 5 were unemployed, one emigrated, 2 could not be traced, about 2 no reports were received and 2 were reconvicted. The percentage of boys who followed the trade taught them in the school was 38 against 54 in the previous year. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 38,237-8-1. Deducting receipts amounting to Rs. 5,762-8-1, the net expenditure was Rs. 33,475.

Reformatory School.

482. The school has accommodation for about 500 pupils and the number on the rolls at the close of the year was 429 (of whom 18 were females) against 368 in the previous year. The average daily attendance rose from 219 to 375 and the percentage of attendance to strength from 59 to 87. The number of scholarship-holders fell from 63 to 44. For the Government Technical examinations 152 students appeared and 97 passed. In the Technical Teachers' Certificate examination 10 out of 13 candidates passed. The engraving class continued to be the largest in the school, but there were also considerable increases in the lacquer-work and jewellery classes. At the Allahabad Exhibition the school won the only gold medal awarded for silver ware and one of the two gold medals awarded for inlaid metal work, the work being of purely indigenous shapes and patterns. Two

School of Arts, Madras.

Industrial classes.

Finance.

skilled brass workers were brought over from Malabar during the year. The amount realised by sales of manufactured articles rose from Rs. 5,243 to Rs. 5,633. The total cost of the school fell from Rs. 43,289 to Rs. 39,594. The only fees levied were from the drawing class and amounted to Rs. 156.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS. (1910-1911.)

[*Statistics of British India, Part VII.*]

Connemara Public Library.

483. The total number of readers during the year was 19,234 against 19,204 in the previous year. Excluding volumes of general reference, the most popular subjects were, in the order named, belles lettres, history, philology and epigraphy, arts and industries, and religion, under each of which heads there were over 1,000 issues. The number of standard works added was 278. Two rare works were acquired: "The Complete Hindoo Pantheon", published at Vepery between 1841 and 1845, and "East India Trade," an historical essay published by Charles Davenant in 1696.

Periodicals. (1910.)

484. The total number of newspapers and periodicals published during the year in the Madras Presidency (including the Native States and French territory) was 385 or 15 more than during 1909. Twelve of these were dailies, comprising six published in English at Madras, two in English at Bangalore, one in Telugu and one in Tamil at Madras, an Urdu paper at Hyderabad and a Tamil paper at Pondicherry. The latter ceased publication during the year. Ninety-eight papers were published weekly, bi-weekly or tri-weekly. Classifying linguistically journals published in one language only, there were 88 in English, 77 in Tamil, 64 in Malayalam, 41 in Telugu, 33 in Canarese, 27 in Urdu, 6 in French, 5 in Sanskrit, 4 in Uriya and one each in Italian, German, Portuguese, and Syriac. Journals which combined a vernacular with English were Telugu (8), Tamil (7), Malayalam (7), Canarese (3) and Gujerati (1). There were six journals combining Canarese with Sanskrit. Madras was the centre of Tamil journalism, but 17 periodicals were published in the Tanjore district and there was some activity in Tinnevelly, Pondicherry and Madura. Telugu publications were practically confined to Gódávari, Kistna, Guntúr and Madras. More than half the Malayalam publications came from the Travancore State and all but one in Canarese from the Mysore State or the South Canara district. The number of newspapers and periodicals

Politics.

treating of current politics rose during the year from 61 to 82, of which eleven were newly started and ten dealt with politics for the first time. Twenty-four of these papers were published in the City of Madras, 31 in the mufassal, 18 in the Native States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Hyderabad, and 9 in the French territories of Pondicherry and Karikal. Twenty-three were in English, 19 in Tamil, 7 in each of the Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam languages, 6 in Urdu and 12 were bi-lingual or tri-lingual publications. The tone of the Press in the Presidency was, on the whole, healthy and moderate, and security was demanded under the Press Act from two Telugu papers only. Action was taken under sections 12, 13 and 15 of the Press Act in respect of only three newspapers, all published in Pondicherry. All three papers ceased publication during the year, but one was subsequently resuscitated and the provisions of the Act were again applied.

Registration of Books. (1910.)

485. During the year 1910 there were 2,364 books and 1,095 periodicals published as against 1,974 and 766, respectively, in 1909. Original works numbered 3,261, translations 158 and republications 40. Classified by languages, 1,007 were in Tamil, 1,001 in English, 704 in Telugu, 345 in Sanskrit, 166 in Malayalam, 72 in Kanarese, 69 in Arabic, 36 in Uriya, and 24 in Hindustani. There was a decrease in the number of Hindustani, Arabic and Persian publications, ascribed to the indifference towards registration of the proprietors of Hindustani presses. One book was published in Toda, one in Kuvi, four in Lushai and one in Pali. Classified by their subject-matter, more than one-third of the total number of publications were concerned with religion; law (336), language (259), poetry (185) and the drama (108) were the only other subjects of marked importance. There were decreases only under biography, medicine and politics. As a result of the large increase in the total number of publications, a marked advance took place in copyright registrations, their number rising from 554 to 638. There were three prosecutions for violation of the Book Registration Act.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

486. *Vide* pages 266 to 268 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. (1910–1911.)

Government Museum.

487. The total number of visitors to the old and new buildings rose from 800,803 to 882,821. The number of visiting gosha ladies fell from 14,098 to 12,356.

Buildings.

488. Detailed plans and estimates for extending the sculpture and economic galleries and for building a new clerks' office were submitted for the approval of Government.

Historical section.

489. A plan of Madras at the time of its capture by Mahé de la Bourdonnais on 21st September 1746 was presented to the Museum.

Archæology and Art.

490. Among the chief additions were eight gold-plated sheets of copper with Hindu deities in high relief from the Srīsailam temple, Kurnool district; two lamps from Chigatēri, Bellary district, bearing the date 1201 of the Salivahana era (1279 A.D.); five inscribed copper plates of the period 945—970 A.D.; and several images acquired under the Treasure Trove Act.

Numismatics.

491. Fifteen Pandyan *varāhas*, found in South Canara and constituting one of the most interesting numismatic finds made during recent years in South India, were acquired under the Treasure Trove Act, as well as sixty-two 'Gajapati' pagodas from Malabar and sixty-one punch-marked Buddhist coins from the Vizagapatam district. Other coins were purchased.

Natural History.

492. A collection of birds, insects and molluscan shells was made in the Shevaroy hills and several new birds obtained in Gódávari.

Marine Aquarium.

493. The number of visitors during the year was 143,897, compared with 100,463 from October to the end of March 1910, the first period of the aquarium's existence. Fees amounted to Rs. 5,223. A third keeper was entertained and a scale of fees sanctioned by Government. Coloured figures of a representative series of Madras seafish, with their scientific and Tamil names, were exhibited over the tanks.

Meteorology.

494. Fourth-class observatories were opened during the year at Anantapur and Guntúr, and five district observatories were inspected. The chief work of the Madras Meteorological Office continued to be the publication of the daily weather report and of the rainfall returns for the Presidency. The former was published earlier in the day than during the previous year and was supplied to 123 officials and 11 paying subscribers.

Rain-recording stations.

495. The number of rain-recording stations, excluding observatories, fell from 476 to 472, and 94 per cent. of these were inspected. Village rain-gauge funnels and measuring cans were made under the supervision of the office and supplied to three Collectors.

Finance.

496. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 13,546, of which Rs. 12,640 was under salaries.

Astronomy.

497. At Kodaikánal work was carried on on the same general lines as in recent years. The year was on the whole a favourable one for solar work and there were only ten days on which no observations were possible. Photographs of the sun on a scale of 8 inches to the diameter were taken on 345 days: spectroheliograms in calcium light were obtained on 335 days. Visual observations of sunspot spectra were possible on 35 days only, owing to the small number of large spots visible during the year. Spectrum photographs, mostly of sunspots, were obtained on 63 days, and prominences were recorded on 312 days. There was a great reduction of spot activity during the year and only 152 new groups were observed as against 220 in 1909. The spots were also of smaller average size, and there were 56 days on which no spots were recorded. The average daily number was 1·8 against 3·9 in the previous year. Notwithstanding the falling-off in activity shown by the spots the prominence activity showed practically no diminution. The mean profile areas of prominences for 1910 was 4·10 square minutes—a

reduction of only 1 per cent. compared with the previous year—and the distribution of prominences in latitude was almost the same for the two years. Halley's comet was well observed between the dates April 18 and May 30. During this interval 72 direct photographs and 22 spectrum photographs of the comet were secured. Special observations, both visual and photographic, were also made during the transit of the comet across the sun's disc on May 19. A continuous registration of earthquake disturbances was made with a Milne seismometer and 81 shocks were recorded. Magnetic observations, both continuous photographic records and absolute eye observation, were made throughout the year by the Survey of India under the general direction of the Director of the Observatory. At Madras the only astronomical observations made are those necessary for the maintenance of an accurate time service for the whole of India. The time gun at the Fort was fired correctly on 686 occasions out of 730, giving a percentage of success of 94. The time ball at the Port Office was dropped correctly at 1 P.M. on every day except 10 and on 9 of these it was dropped correctly at 2 P.M.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1910-1911.)

[*Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Southern Circle, Madras, for the year 1910–1911, and G.Os. No. 997, Public, dated 16th September 1911, and No. 832, Public, dated 28th July 1911.*]

Archæology. Excavation.

498. Exploration work was confined to three important centres. At the chief of these, *Ramatirtham* in the Vizagapatam district, last year's work on the ruins of the Buddhist monastery was continued. An examination of the Gurubhaktakonda hill revealed the existence of an artificial reservoir, 208 feet long and 10 feet broad, cut in a natural cleft in the rock, and, besides specimens of pottery ornamented with a variety of designs, a stone dagōba, some coins and clay seals were found. The seals show that Buddhist monks resided both here and in Amaravati during the early centuries. Excavation at the Durgakonda yielded traces of monks' cells as well as stucco ornaments, terracotta pinnacles, pottery, coins and other articles. Prehistoric caves were opened at *Perungulam*, eight miles from Tellicherry, and, from the discovery of sepulchral remains, it is inferred that the caves are the burial places of aboriginal tribes. Sepulchral remains were also opened up at *Kaniyampundi*, near the Mangalam railway station in the Coimbatore district.

Conservation.

499. Out of a budget grant of Rs. 39,000 for repairs to monuments, nearly Rs. 34,000 were expended in the year. Five monuments were declared 'protected' during the year—the Narasimhaśvāmi temple at Rangapuram, Bellary district; the Ramarpadam mantapam at Kodiyakadu, Tanjore district; the Śiva temple at Valikondapuram, Trichinopoly district; the prehistoric sites at Kaniyampundi, Coimbatore district; and the Jvaraharesvara temple at Conjeeveram, Chingleput district. Permission was granted for the dismantling of thirty-eight ruined forts in the districts of Bellary and Anantapur. The report on the condition of ancient monuments selected for conservation during the year 1910–1911 contained 424 items, the majority of which were inspected and reported on by officers of the Public Works Department. The Superintendent himself toured in 17 districts and among monuments examined during the year and found worthy of attention were the remains of Queen Mangammal's palace at Madura, forts at Harpanahalli and Uchchangidurgam in Bellary district, temples at Avanashi in Coimbatore, at Námakkal in Trichinopoly, and at Tiruvengadu and Avur in Tanjore district.

General.

500. The Director-General of Archæology visited the circle during the year. Two hundred and nineteen photographs were taken and added to the collection, which now comprises 2,478 items. Imperial funds were utilised for the purchase of five inscribed copper plates, relating to the history of the Eastern Chalukyas in the 10th Century A.D., and for the acquisition of several articles of treasure trove. Such purchases are treated as loans to the local Museum.

Expenditure.

501. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 58,845-7-7, of which Rs. 32,924–10–7 was incurred on conservation, Rs. 964–13–9 on excavation, and Rs. 24,955–15–3 under establishment and contingencies.

Epigraphy.

502. Seventy-seven villages were visited during the field season and some 400 epigraphs collected, chiefly from the Coimbatore, Salem, Chingleput and Tanjore districts and from the Mysore State. Twenty-five copper plates were examined, the most important being the Vēlūrpālaiyam plates from the North Arcot district which throw fresh light on later Pallava history. Tentative transcripts were prepared of almost all the 783 lithic records included in appendices B and C of last year's report, and, in addition to the checking of the Tanjore inscriptions for Volume II of South Indian Inscriptions, several papers were prepared for epigraphical publications. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,167.

Expenditure.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

503. *Vide* pages 275 to 277 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901-1902.

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1910–1911.)

Church of England.

504. On the 31st March 1911 there were 264 clerks in holy orders officiating under the license of the Bishop of Madras, of whom 35 were chaplains of the Ecclesiastical establishment, and 14 clergymen receiving allowances from Government in the Civil department. Besides these, there were in the diocese 40 European missionaries, 6 European clergymen ministering to English congregations and 151 Indian clergymen. During the year the Bishop of Madras ordained eight deacons and three priests, of whom two were Europeans, while the Bishop in Tinnevelly ordained eleven deacons and eight priests, all of whom were Indians. In the course of the year the Bishop visited on tour many important places in the Presidency.

Voluntary contributions.

505. Alms and other devotions of the people offered through clergymen ministering to English congregations in the diocese during the year amounted to Rs. 1,46,231-2-5.

Church of Scotland.

506. The establishment of the Church of Scotland in the Presidency at the close of the year consisted of three chaplains, the Senior chaplain and the two Junior chaplains at Secunderabad and Bangalore. During the latter half of the year the Senior chaplain was temporarily in charge of Secunderabad.

STATIONERY. (1910–1911.)

Stationery: Receipts.

507. The value of the stock with the Superintendent of Stationery at the beginning of the year was Rs. 5,02,705 (English stores Rs. 4,41,881 and Indian stores Rs. 60,824) against Rs. 4,76,950 (English stores Rs. 3,91,336 and Indian stores Rs. 85,614) at the beginning of 1909–1910. The total value of stores received during the year amounted to Rs. 14,53,847 (English stores Rs. 6,64,058 and Indian stores Rs. 7,89,789) against Rs. 11,15,194 (English stores Rs. 5,05,917 and Indian stores Rs. 6,09,277) in 1909-1910.

Issues.

508. The total value of issues amounted to Rs. 10,71,502 against Rs. 10,89,439 in the previous year. The value of stationery debited to Local Funds, etc., and of stationery issued on payment amounted to Rs. 24,491 against Rs. 17,352 in the previous year. The value of the closing balance of all stores was Rs. 8,85,050 (English stores Rs. 6,34,427 and Indian stores Rs. 2,50,623) against Rs. 5,02,705 in 1909–1910.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1910–1911.)

Finance.

509. The total receipts of the Government Press were Rs. 78,970 or Rs. 514 less than those of the previous year. The total expenditure, including Rs. 6,088 for census work, was Rs. 4,00,411 against Rs. 4,21,102 in the previous year.

Publications.

510. The number of copies of Indian Law Reports, Madras series, printed during 1910 was 5,950. The number issued to officials free was 2,222 and to subscribers 2,862. The receipts under this head were Rs. 20,413 and the charges Rs. 8,190 against Rs. 21,062 and Rs. 8,367, respectively, in 1909–1910. One thousand six hundred and seventy-four copies of each issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette* were printed during the year. The average weekly circulation consisted of 1,596 full Gazettes and 605 separate parts, of which 1,386 full Gazettes and 427 parts were distributed free, the remainder being for subscribers and sales. The total receipts and the value of the free copies at subscribers' rates amounted to Rs. 37,641 against Rs. 32,236 in the preceding year. The cost of production was Rs. 28,078, an increase of Rs. 693, there being 541 more pages printed this year.

Stores.

511. During the year stores to the value of Rs. 1,56,952 were received and the value of issues amounted to Rs. 1,36,312, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,31,924. Paper costing Rs. 3,61,416 received from other departments was also used.

Printing and Binding.

512. The total charges debitable against printing, including grain allowance, amounted to Rs. 3,51,183–12–7, an increase compared with 1909–1910. The cost of production per unit was, however, lower on the whole, that for composing at the Central Press and the Ootacamund district work and for printing at the Penitentiary Branch and Ootacamund district work being the lowest on record. The composition work was equal to 303,983 standard pages of pica solid foolscap folio—the highest on record. The number of impressions printed was 124,950,576 or 13,915,991 more than the preceding year, which was the highest on record. The average cost per standard page of pica solid foolscap folio fell to As. 12–10 at the Central Press, Rs. 1–9–8 at the Penitentiary Branch and As. 15–10 for the Ootacamund Secretariat work and As. 13–6 for Nilgiri district work. The cost per 1,000 impressions was As. 15–8, As. 5, Rs. 4–5–1 and Rs. 2–12–0, respectively.

Foundry.

513. During the year 210 punches, 362 matrices, 64,716 lb. of types, quads, etc., and 12,079 lb. of stereos and electrotypes were manufactured at the Central Press and the average cost per lb. was As. 5–7. At the Penitentiary Branch the production consisted of 8,154 lb. of quotations, cast at a cost of As. 2–9 per pound.

Miscellaneous.

514. At the Central Press the average monthly earnings of compositors for piecework were Rs. 14–9–11 against Rs. 14–13–11 in 1909–1910. At the Penitentiary Branch there were 15 convict compositors employed for the full year, and their average earnings were Rs. 6–15–11 per month. At Ootacamund Branch Press the average earnings of compositors including hill allowances amounted to Rs. 33–12–8. Sixty-seven students appeared at the last Government Technical Examination from the classes at the Central Press, of whom 24 passed. At the Ootacamund Branch, three students appeared for the examination and one passed.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1910–1911.)

515. The value of the work done by the District Presses, including the Branch Press at Ootacamund, was Rs. 99,887 in 1910–1911 as against Rs. 99,173 in 1909–1910. There was an increase of Rs. 7,511 under cash receipts and a decrease of Rs. 1,883 under charges. The increase under cash receipts was mainly due to the large income derived from private advertisements published in the district gazettes of Ganjám, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1910.)

[*G.O. No. 493, Public, dated 13th May 1911; Statistics of British India, Part VI, Administrative and Judicial—Medico-legal investigations.*]

General.

516. The number of articles examined by the department decreased from 3,852 to 3,044, the decrease being almost entirely due to the transfer of analyses of toddy residues to the laboratory of the Board of Revenue and to a diminution in the number of water and silt specimens examined in connection with the Cauvery Reservoir Project. About one-fourth of the general analyses was performed for the Customs department in the examination of imported oils and petroleums, in the evaluation of vegetable oils and paints, in testing the purity of explosives, and in determining the spirit value of wines and spirits. Eighty-three examinations were undertaken for private parties against 54 in 1909.

Medico-legal investigations.

Human poisoning.

517. There were 185 cases of suspected human poisoning, requiring 1,281 analyses. The percentage of detections again fell from 56·2 to 53·5 in harmony with a general curve for all poisoning cases which has been steadily declining since the introduction of the Poisons Act of 1904. In 99 cases poison was detected, inorganic poison in 57, and organic in 42, cases. Arsenic or mercury or their compounds were present in all cases but one of the former class, while aconite was present in 19 of the latter. Other poisons found were alcohol, atropine and dhatura, *calotropis gigantea*, ganjah, and strychnine.

Animal poisoning.

518. There were 95 cases of animal poisoning requiring in all 333 examinations. The proportion of detection was 67·37 per cent. Out of the 64 cases in which poison was detected, white arsenic and its compounds were present in 48, aconite in 3, strychnine in 1, and bastard oleander in 6. Picrotoxin made its appearance in one case. Seven hundred and one articles were examined for blood or seminal stains, and stains were identified in 69·23 per cent. of the 156 cases involved.

Stains.

Miscellaneous.

519. There were 19 miscellaneous cases, in which 60 articles were examined.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. (1910-1911.)

Monegar Choultry, etc. (1910.)

520. The Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, the Foundling Asylum, and the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry continued under the management of the Directors of the Monegar Choultry. The receipts from all sources, excluding those of the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry, were Rs. 23,042-8-7 and the balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 3,174-8-10. Of these receipts, Government contributed Rs. 8,024-8-0, while Rs. 9,310-4-10 were realised from Government and other securities. Subscriptions and donations amounted to Rs. 1,380 and the Corporation of Madras contributed Rs 3,658-9-11. A sum of Rs. 660 was recovered from the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 9-1-10. The income of the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry was Rs. 5,159-15-1, including the opening balance of Rs. 1,209-13-5, of which Rs. 2,900-8-9 were spent in relieving paupers, while the balance in the Bank of Madras at the close of the year was Rs. 1,279-12-4. Excluding that on the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry, the expenditure on all the institutions under the Directors amounted to Rs. 20,214-5-6, of which Rs. 12,150-15-0 were spent on the Monegar Choultry and Rs. 8,063-6-6 on the Native Infirmary. In the Monegar Choultry the daily average number of paupers was 59·60 against 64·04 in the previous year; while in the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry, the daily average number of in-door paupers was 27·42 and of out-door paupers 91·85 against 30·89 and 97·30 in the year preceding. The average daily cost of diet per pauper in the Monegar Choultry was As. 2-2; and the average daily cost of an in-door pauper and that of an out-door pauper in the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry were As. 2-2 and As. 0-9 respectively. The figures for the previous year were As. 1-11, As. 2, and As. 0-9. The daily average number of foundlings and stray children was 4·03 against 9·05 in the previous year and the daily average cost of diet was As. 1-1 against As. 1-2.

Triplicane Langerkhana.

521. The number of pauper inmates of the Triplicane Langerkhana was three both at the opening and closing of the year. The number of those in receipt of monthly doles of rice and money decreased from 4 to 3 and there was a further decrease

in the number of those receiving cooked food daily from 87 to 63. The cost of aid to each pauper per mensem averaged Rs. 1-13-2 against Rs. 1-13-7 in the preceding year. In the course of the year the receipts of the institution, including an opening balance of Rs. 872-0-8, amounted to Rs. 5,829-7-10, of which Rs. 4,800 was Government grant. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,736-9-3.

Miscellaneous.

522. Excluding dispensaries, there were during the year under report 3,322 charitable institutions in the Presidency with an income of 12·26 lakhs of rupees, and 104 garces of paddy. Two thousand two hundred and thirty-eight were maintained entirely by the general public with contributions in the shape of donations, subscriptions and endowments in land and money amounting to 6·17 lakhs of rupees. Four hundred and sixty-nine institutions were supported by Government at a cost of 2·23 lakhs of rupees. Sixty-one others were kept up partly by Government and partly by the public at a cost of 1·98 lakhs of rupees. The maintenance of the remaining 554 institutions costing about 1·86 lakhs devolved wholly or in part on the local boards. Classifying the institutions according to the objects to which their funds were devoted, there were 2,433 institutions intended for travellers, who were provided with accommodation and in many cases with cooked food or with raw rice and other supplies. Of these, 1,044 were exclusively for Hindus, 31 for Muhammadans and one for Europeans and Eurasians, while the remaining 1,357 were not restricted to any particular class. For the relief of paupers 304 institutions were maintained, of which 229 were restricted to Hindus, 15 to Muhammadans, and two to Europeans and Eurasians, while the remaining 58 were open to all classes irrespective of caste or creed. There were 574 institutions for the exclusive feeding and accommodation of Brahmins and *bairagis* (Hindu devotees). There were also 10 institutions for orphans and one for the support of the blind, deaf and lepers. The total number of persons aided during the year at all charitable institutions was 21,450,533 and the average number in receipt of relief daily was 43,191 or about one in every thousand of the population.

MUHAMMADANS IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT. (1910-1911.)

523. The total number of Muhammadans in the superior service of Government at the close of the official year 1910-1911 was 8,161, as compared with 7,899 in the previous year. In the Public Works Department there were 1,304 appointments in superior service, and the number of Muhammadans so employed (26) remained the same as in the previous year, giving a percentage of 1·99 as against 1·86 in the previous year. Apart from these appointments there were in superior service in the Madras Presidency 55,626 appointments in all, against 54,090 in the year preceding. Of these, 8,135 were held by Muhammadans as against 7,873 in the previous year. Apart, then, from the appointments in the Public Works Department, the percentage of Muhammadans was 14·62, which shows a continuance in the increase of their employment, the figures for the previous three years having been 14·10, 14·38 and 14·55. According to the census of 1901, the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Presidency was 6·42, so that in point of numbers Muhammadans hold more than a proportionate share of appointments. However, in all departments there were far more Muhammadans in the lowest grade than in all the other grades together. Muhammadans were most numerous, as might have been expected, in the Police force. Of the total of 8,161, no fewer than 6,742 held appointments in this department. Here also the figures show that, of this latter total, 5,903 were constables on Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 a month. Chittoor, Cuddapah and Guntúr are the districts where they were recruited in greatest numbers. In point of numbers next to the Police, but a long way after it, came the department of Law and Justice (Courts of Law). Here 379 Muhammadans were in service, but nearly two-thirds of the whole were in the grade drawing Rs. 12 a month. Next came Land Revenue, employing 246 Muhammadans, of whom nearly half were in the grades drawing Rs. 15 and Rs. 20 a month. One hundred and four were employed in the Registration, 96 in the Salt and 94 in the Forest departments, while 200 were in service in the department of Education.

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